

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Department of Labor

IMPLEMENT PRICES GO DOWN

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AUG. 30, 1911

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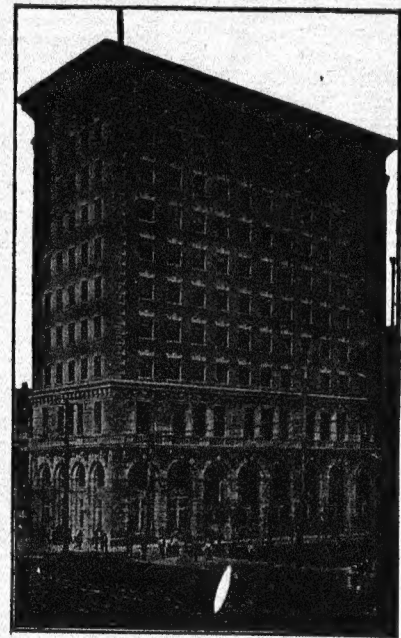
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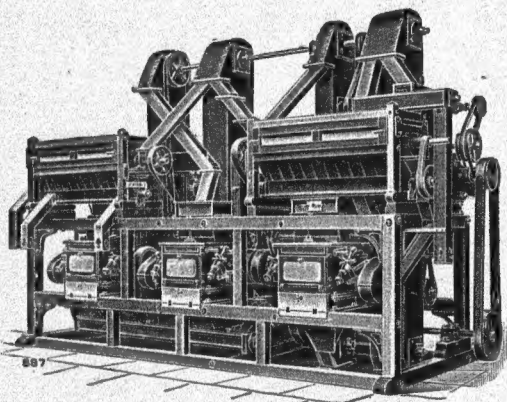
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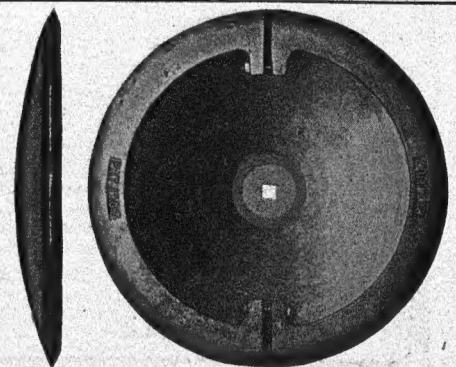
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The New British Insurance

Three years ago the Asquith government established in the United Kingdom a system of old age pensions provided altogether at the cost of the state. The cost of this is some sixty-five million dollars per year. And also as a supplement to this the government has now introduced into the House of Commons a bill for the provision of insurance against sickness and unemployment. Already in England, as we have before explained, a workman enjoys the right to compensation at the expense of his employer if he meets with an accident in the course of his work. The National Insurance Bill, therefore, does not deal with accidents. Nor does it provide for insurance against death, for the vast majority of workers have already taken out life insurance policies with insurance companies or friendly societies. The insurance against sickness, it appears, will be compulsory for certain classes of workers and voluntary for others. It is calculated that the number of workers who will be compulsorily insured, if the bill becomes law in its present form, will be 13,900,000, while 800,000 may be voluntarily insured, making a total of 14,700,000.

It is officially explained that the insurance will be based upon a system of contributions from the workers and employers, supplemented by a contribution from the state. The normal contributions will be eight cents per week from workmen (and six cents per week from women workers), added to which there will be six cents per week from the employer, and four cents per week from the state. Where wages are lower than sixty cents per week, the workers' contribution will be reduced, but the employer's contribution will be correspondingly increased, so that the combined contribution of worker and employer will always be fourteen cents per week in the case of men and twelve cents per week in the case of women. Workmen who insure voluntarily will pay fourteen cents per week and women workers twelve cents per week. The normal benefits will be medical attendance and a sick allowance of \$2.50 per week for men (or \$1.80 per week for women) for the first thirteen weeks and \$1.80 per week (for both men and women) for the next thirteen weeks. Women will also be given a maternity allowance of \$7.50. Where there is permanent disablement, an allowance of \$1.25 per week will be given to men and women alike. Special measures will be taken to provide consumption sanitariums, it being estimated that no less than 500,000 persons in the British Isles are suffering from consumption. Awful! In administering the system, the existing friendly societies will be employed as far as possible, but for those who do not belong to any society the insurance will be effected through the post office. It is estimated that the sums paid for sickness insurance by the workers will be \$45,000,000 and by the employers \$55,000,000, while the cost to the state will be \$21,500,000.

The unemployment insurance provided by the bill is of a tentative character. It will affect only the engineering and building trades, but will be compulsory for the 2,400,000 workers engaged in those trades. The workers will contribute five cents per week, and the employers an equal amount. Employers who pay annually will be allowed to do so at greatly reduced rates. The state will bear one-fourth of the total cost. The benefits will be distributed by the Labor Exchanges. The unemployment allowance will be \$1.50 per week in the building trades and \$1.75 in the engineering trades. The workers' contributions will amount to about \$5,000,000 per annum and those of the employers to about \$4,500,000, while the state will pay about \$3,750,000 a year. It will be realized that the scheme, while comparatively costly, has the most worthy ambitions. The advantage of both systems to the workers is not a matter of dispute. The worker who pays eight cents a week will get insurance, which, under the immovable law of averages, cannot be bought for less than fourteen cents a week. Yet, strange to say, the outcry against the whole measure on behalf of the workers has been so great that it has come to be a matter of discussion whether the bill will not have to be withdrawn.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Number 5

The reason which is given for denouncing the measure is that it is demanding of the workers what they cannot pay. The only deduction from this argument is that the British workman ought to be made a beneficiary of the government, or of the employer, or of both, to the extent of the whole premium. This pressure comes chiefly from the socialist quarters. Underlying it is the claim that every one has a right to a living from the state. The Liberal doctrine has always been that the aim of the government should be to give the individual the utmost opportunity to develop and support himself. This scheme of the chancellor of the exchequer is, what all government has al-

ways had to be, a compromise between the communistic and the individualistic principle. Another difficulty has beset Mr. Lloyd George's measure, namely, the united opposition of the doctors, who did not want individual fees exchanged for salaried service. The result they say would be the wiping out of large numbers who would not obtain positions as society physicians. In this also the socialist principle is at war with the individualist. Mr. Lloyd George has had to modify his scheme to meet this opposition of the doctors, which has created a new objection to it on the part of those who claim to speak for those it is meant to benefit.—The Witness.

Wheat and Flour Exports

From Canada and United States

The accompanying tables show the tendency of the wheat trade and wheat consumption of Canada and the United States.

Exports from Canada

Exports of wheat and flour from Canada for the years 1900-1910, with total crop, percentage of crop exported and figures of population:

Year—	Exports		Total		Population
	Wheat in 1,000 Bush.	Flour in 1,000 Bbls.	Wheat Crop in 1,000 Bush.	Pct. Wheat and Flour	
1900	16,844	768	47,867	41.6	5,371,815
1901	9,739	1,118	84,814	17.2	
1902	26,117	1,086	93,769	32.7	
1903	32,985	1,287	78,495	48.8	
1904	16,779	1,587	69,029	33.9	
1905	14,700	1,321	106,096	19.3	8,000,000
1906	40,399	1,532	125,505	34.3	
1907	25,480	1,092	93,104	32.1	
1908	43,654	1,962	128,647	40.5	
1909	49,137	1,738	165,787	34.2	
1910	49,741	3,064	145,991	43.3	

Exports from United States

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States for the years 1881-1910, with total crop, percentage of crop exported and figures of population:

	Exports		Total		Population
	Wheat in 1,000 Bush.	Flour in 1,000 Bbls.	Wheat Crop in 1,000 Bush.	Pct. Wheat and Flour	
1881	150,565	7,945	383,280	37.38	51,000,000
1882	95,271	5,915	504,185	31.82	52,000,000
1883	106,385	9,205	421,086	29.33	54,000,000
1884	70,349	9,152	512,765	26.49	55,000,000
1885	84,653	10,648	357,112	25.86	56,000,000
1886	57,759	8,179	457,218	26.48	57,000,000
1887	101,971	11,518	456,329	33.66	59,000,000
1888	65,789	11,963	415,868	26.23	60,000,000
1889	46,414	9,374	490,560	21.31	61,000,000
1890	54,387	12,231	399,262	22.31	63,000,000
1891	55,131	11,344	611,780	26.60	64,000,000
1892	157,280	15,196	515,949	36.88	65,000,000
1893	117,121	16,620	396,131	37.20	66,000,000
1894	88,415	16,859	460,267	41.47	68,000,000
1895	76,102	15,268	467,102	31.46	69,000,000
1896	60,650	14,620	427,684	27.07	70,000,000
1897	79,562	14,569	530,149	33.93	72,000,000
1898	148,231	15,349	675,148	40.91	73,000,000
1899	139,432	18,485	547,303	32.97	74,000,000
1900	101,950	18,699	522,229	34.00	76,000,000
1901	132,060	18,650	748,460	41.36	77,000,000
1902	154,856	17,759	670,063	31.37	79,000,000
1903	114,181	19,716	637,821	30.28	80,000,000
1904	44,230	16,999	552,399	18.92	81,000,000
1905	4,394	8,826	692,979	7.99	83,000,000
1906	34,973	13,919	735,260	14.09	84,000,000
1907	76,569	15,584	634,087	19.95	86,000,000
1908	100,371	13,927	664,602	25.71	87,000,000
1909	66,923	10,521	737,189	17.19	89,000,000
1910	46,679	9,040	695,443	11.8	91,000,000
1911	23,388	10,095	.....	9.8	92,000,000

The Home Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid Up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the three months ending 31st August, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Friday 1st September next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 19th, 1911.

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A feature of this Catalogue is its forty-four pages of delivery-paid furniture. Just write on a post card: "Send me Fall and Winter Catalogue No. 1"

THE SUPREME ISSUE

The Sun has for many years steadfastly advocated reciprocity with the United States. It now regards reciprocity as the supreme issue at the approaching election. It maintains that the public men who forced the government to dissolve on the profession that reciprocity was too important to be decided by Parliament, without a special mandate of the people, are solemnly and in good faith bound to respect these professions and to submit this sole issue to the people. That is necessary, if we are to learn what is the will of the people on this great issue and because the so-called Taft-Fielding agreement cannot wait or be deferred. The Sun deplors the fact that the professions upon which this election was forced are being wantonly disregarded. Politics has its own code of morals. But it is not to be believed that the course which is being pursued by the opponents of reciprocity will commend itself to moderate men.—Weekly Sun.

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT

At the convention held in Vegreville, Alberta, on August 19, W. J. Jackman, of East Clover Bar, was nominated as an independent candidate to contest the constituency of Victoria in the election next month. An Independent Farmers' Political association has been formed with nine directors and P. S. Austin, Ranfurly, as chairman, and B. P. W. Hunt, Lloydminster, secretary-treasurer. The candidate has issued the following address to the electors:

"To the Electors of the Victoria Federal Constituency of Alberta:

Gentlemen:—

At the convention of the farmers of this constituency held at Vegreville on August 19, I was elected as their independent candidate to represent them at Ottawa. We farmers have long felt that legislation in the House of Commons has not been framed in our interests, and we have decided to try to fight our own battle in the House.

If elected I pledge myself to do all in my power to secure the adoption of Direct Legislation, the passage of the reciprocity bill and to obtain the remainder of the demands of the farmers as laid before the Liberal government at Ottawa last December. I will also do my best to forward the interests of the electors in the constituency in every possible way. Lastly, I have placed my signed resignation in the hands of the committee appointed at the convention to receive the same, to be used by them in the event of my breaking all or any of these pledges, at their discretion.

(Signed) W. J. JACKMAN.

COST OF LIVING

Washington, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Rose Keeling Hutchins has fixed \$67 a day as the lowest figure on which a millionaire's wife could live properly.

This figure was arrived at when Mrs. Hutchins petitioned the equity court for consent to utilize her \$1,000 a month

allowance for "pin money." She insisted the allowance made by her invalid and millionaire husband was altogether too small to meet her expenses, and submitted an itemized list of expenses to prove her contention. The principle items were:

Servants, \$242; automobile livery and chauffeur, \$275; milk, \$30; marketing, groceries and wines, \$350; pew rent, \$16; music, \$15; confections, \$5; charity, \$15; theatre tickets, \$10; summer club dues, \$5; silver insurance, \$8; massage, \$5; drugs and toilet articles, \$20; flowers, \$15; cleaning clothes, \$20; physician, \$25; dentist, \$5; traveling, \$50; clothing for Mrs. Hutchins, \$300; rent of summer cottage, \$110; rent of Paris apartment, \$110; taxes Paris apartment, \$15; books \$2; miscellaneous, \$364; total, \$2,012.

Eighty-six thousand tons of Canadian hay were sold in the United States last year. The American customs tax on this hay was \$344,000. Under reciprocity this tax will be abolished.—Weekly Sun.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 30th, 1911

ONE RESULT FROM RECIPROCITY

The passage of the reciprocity agreement will mean something tangible in the way of reduced prices on agricultural implements. H. W. Hutchinson, general manager of the John Deere Plow company, Winnipeg, made the following announcement on August 22:

"I think the manufacturers of Ontario see a very large phantom staring them in the face as far as the reciprocity pact is concerned. Five per cent. is not going to mean the destruction of any vested interest or industry in Canada today. But what is it going to do for the farmers? I say this for the company of which I am a member; that we are prepared in the event of the adoption of this pact, to reduce our prices to the farmers \$5 on every harvester, \$3 on every mower, \$1.50 on every rake, \$5 on every seeder, \$5 on every American wagon, and other things in about the same ratio.

"Now that is a plain benefit in which the farmers are going to share, and what my company will do my competitors will be obliged to do also, because competition is the life of trade. In every case that benefit will not only apply to the goods which the company I am identified with markets or offers for sale, but it will also extend all down along the line to other importers of American-made machinery. It will also extend to Canadian implements, because the spread between the price of Canadian and American implements must be so much, and if the price of American harvesters, plows, drills and wagons are reduced to the extent to which I have stated, then my company all through their lines must follow suit. The farmers will save in this way, as near as I can reckon, \$1,000,000 per annum.

This is the kind of argument that talks and talks loudly. It also shows how prices will be reduced when free trade in implements comes. And it is coming.

EVOLUTION OF THE LORD

It is often said, and truly, that the English love a lord, but while they love the lords, the British people, as the history of the last two years has shown, are not as willing as they formerly were to be ruled by them. Great Britain, as a matter of fact, is a much more democratic country than most people believe. Great Britain has its hereditary monarch and its hereditary House of Lords, but its modern sovereigns, Victoria the Good, Edward the Peacemaker, and George the Fifth, have won the love and the loyalty of their subjects by permitting them to rule themselves through their own parliament and by using the royal prerogative always and only on the advice of ministers chosen by the people. In the same way the hereditary House of Lords has been permitted to remain a part of the legislative machinery of Great Britain because it has only occasionally thwarted the will of the people as expressed by the elected House of Commons. When the House of Lords has attempted to stand in the way of progress the people have been swift to secure redress. In 1832 Lord Grey's government, which had secured the passage of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, was forced to resign owing to the rejection of the bill by the Lords, but the bill was subsequently passed and the power of the hereditary House has been on the decline ever since. This was the last occasion on which the action of the House of Lords led to the resignation of the government, and there was no great conflict between the Commons and the Lords from that time until the close of 1909, when the Lords rejected the Lloyd George budget, which had been passed by the House of Commons. Dissolution promptly followed, and as will be remembered, the government was sustained. The budget was passed a second time by the Commons, and was then accepted by the Lords. But not content with this, the House of Commons proceeded to pass what is usually referred to as the Veto Bill, a measure which would prevent the House of Lords from throwing out a bill which the House of Commons had passed

a second time after it had once been rejected by the Lords. Unwilling to give up their power, the Lords parleyed with the Commons, endeavoring to arrange a compromise. They, themselves, by a vote of 175 to 17, passed a resolution in March, 1910, that the possession of a peerage in itself should no longer afford the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, but the government was firm and when the Lords rejected the Veto Bill they again appealed to the country and again were sustained. And now the House of Lords has passed the Veto Bill and though the Upper House remains among British institutions, it is shorn of much of its power and glory. Many of its members fought to the last ditch, but in the face of the threat of Premier Asquith that the king would create enough new peers pledged to the bill to secure its passage, the majority finally gave in and decided by a vote of 131 to 114 not to insist on the amendments which they had themselves made to the bill, and which the government had announced its intention not to accept.

The number of members of the House of Lords is not fixed. When it assembled after the "War of the Roses," there were found to be only 29 lay peers in existence. At present the number of peers is about 619, made up as follows: 544 hereditary peers of the United Kingdom, 5 life peers, 26 archbishops and bishops, 16 Scottish representative peers and 28 Irish representative peers. Since the incoming of the present government in 1905, forty-two new peerages have been created, but the Unionists are very strongly in the majority, the full strength of the government supporters in the vote on the budget of 1909 being only 75, the opposition having 350 votes in the same division. Apart from their legislative power, the Lords exercise a very strong influence over the British people, but even this is on the wane. A few years ago, to speak disrespectfully of a lord or a duke was deemed almost as bad as sacrilege, especially among the uneducated classes. The "Nobility" were regarded as being made of better flesh and blood than the common people, and if a noble lord expressed a wish or an opinion most other people were ready to acquiesce, no matter how much inconvenience might be caused to them. But the spirit of the British people and their attitude toward their hereditary rulers is changing and today the chief source of the power of the aristocracy lies in their ownership of the land. The tenant farmers, the agricultural laborers and even the shop-keepers must often show a respect and deference which is sometimes assumed because if they offend the owner of a great estate, they can no longer be tenants or workmen upon the land of their lord and master, and it is an undoubted fact that the success of the reactionary party in rural England at the last two elections, when the towns and the other parts of the United Kingdom supported the Progressives, was largely due to the influence of the hereditary landlords. Their influence, however, was not sufficient to stem the tide of progress which is at present flowing in the old land and whose recurrence in times of national crises have evolved from the feudal England of centuries ago the great democratic country of today. Britain is giving valuable lessons to Canada.

The Winnipeg Telegram is greatly pleased over the fact that in speaking in Berlin, Ont., August 21, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie-King, minister of labor, said:—

"It is not the intention of the government to make any further tariff changes. I cannot make that too clear."

It matters very little what the "intention" of the government may be. If the people demonstrate their strength on September 21, the government will do as the people say.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S POLICY

The Toronto News is the most rabid opponent of reciprocity in Canada. The editor of that journal is J. S. Willison, who was formerly editor of the Toronto Globe. While he was editor of the Globe, Mr. Willison wrote a "Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier." In that book he wrote of the general election of 1891, when Sir John Macdonald appealed to the people on the reciprocity question. Here are Mr. Willison's own words:

"It is clear that the relative positions of the political parties in Canada were materially altered by the announcement that the government had actually entered into negotiations with Washington for extended commercial intercourse and the amicable settlement of all questions at issue between the two countries. It was particularly gratifying to Canada that the negotiations should have begun at the instance of the Washington authorities, and it was a fair assumption that no overtures would have been made if the American administration were not ready to concede a generous measure of reciprocity. It could reasonably be argued that as the Americans had deliberately opened negotiations with Sir John Macdonald and his ministers, and as these ministers desired only the sanction of the country to conclude a treaty, it would be rash and untimely to disturb the negotiations by a change of government in Canada, and bring in a Liberal administration which would perhaps make unnecessary concessions to the United States. There seemed to be hope, according to the inspired despatches from Ottawa, that a renewal of the treaty of 1854 would be accepted at Washington. At least, it was possible to quiet the protected manufacturers with the assurance that only reciprocity in natural products would be sanctioned, while for the farmers there was the promise of 'modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries, and the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States.' In short, the government seemed to be asking for either restricted or unrestricted reciprocity, and in the face of the country, on the eve of an election, the Opposition stood naked and bereft of the one issue upon which they had elected to challenge the administration.

"Naturally there was blank consternation in the ranks of the Liberal party, and profound suspicion of the good faith of the Conservative leaders. The truth seems to be that the government had constructed an electioneering sham, and had resorted even to misrepresentation in order to baffle and checkmate the leaders of the Opposition, and snatch a favorable verdict from the country. There was amazement in Washington, as well as in Canada, over the attitude of the Canadian government, and the representations made on its behalf to the Canadian electors. Congressman Baker, of the Rochester district, in the State of New York, addressed Mr. Blaine on the subject. He pointed out in his letter to the Secretary of State that it was reported in the newspapers of Canada and along the northern border of his state, where his constituents were deeply interested in the subject, that negotiations were going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to partial reciprocity with Canada, covering natural products only and not manufactures; and it was stated that Sir Charles Tupper was on his way to Washington as a commissioner, to negotiate for such modification of the American tariff. In reply Mr. Blaine said: 'I authorize you to contradict the rumors you refer to. There are no negotiations whatever on foot for a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and you may be assured no such scheme for reciprocity with the Dominion confined to natural products will be entertained by this government.'"

Here we have it on the authority of the leading anti-reciprocity journalist of Canada, that Sir John Macdonald fought and won the election a few months before his death upon the same question that is now before the people. It was then the policy of the Conservative party and Mr. Willison was delighted that the first advances came from Washington. But despite all the earnest efforts of Sir John Macdonald to secure this great boon for the Canadian people, his offer was rejected by the United States government. Reciprocity was the policy of both parties in 1891 and before, and was until January 26, 1911. We have now before us a better offer from the United States than we have been able to get since 1866. Every man in Canada who believes

in the teachings of Sir John Macdonald, the great Conservative leader, must be a supporter of reciprocity. But Mr. Willison and the News now tries to make the people believe that Sir John would be opposed to reciprocity today.

A FAKE APPEAL

Our readers are all familiar with the organization and aims of the Canadian National League, of which Z. A. Lash is chairman. The secretary of the league is Arthur Hawkes, editor of the British News of Canada, and formerly chief of the Canadian Northern Railway Publicity Bureau. Mr. Hawkes has issued a lofty and patriotic appeal to the "British Born" of Canada to oppose reciprocity. He did this in his independent capacity and his "appeal" has been circulated by the Canadian National League. But Mr. Hawkes is merely engaged by the anti-reciprocity forces to write and speak against reciprocity in the present election campaign. To prove this statement, we have a letter sent out by Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of mines in the Ontario government. Here is a letter Mr. Cochrane sent to newspaper editors in Ontario:

"August 16th, 1911.

"The Editor,
"Dear Sir:—

"I am glad to tell you that we are fortunate enough to have the aid of the pen of Mr. Arthur Hawkes in the election campaign, and I know you will be glad to use the signed articles by him that will come to you.

"Mr. Hawkes has written ten National Specials under most attractive titles; and, under his nom de plume of John V. Borne, twenty-six pithy articles of about 350 words each, under the general heading "Points about the Deal." Mr. Hawkes will address at least one meeting a day for the rest of the campaign, and has also promised to write a series of new stories, entitled "Through Ontario with the British-born," which will be placed freely at your disposal.

"I thought that you would like to know we shall be very glad to see this ammunition as widely used as possible.

"Yours faithfully,

F. COCHRANE."

If Mr. Hawkes was an independent Britisher, patriotically working for the welfare of his fellow citizens, his "appeal" might carry some weight. But as a paid agent of a political party, his "appeal" becomes merely the usual campaign literature used to fool the public. This letter shows to what ends the powers of Special Privilege will go to keep the common people in subjection.

PROSPERITY AND LAND VALUES

On another page we publish an article entitled "Prosperity and Land Values," in which the writer presents the claim that the prosperity enjoyed by the people of Western Canada is due to the cheapness of land in this country. He maintains that that prosperity will diminish as the price of land approaches that which prevails in the older countries, and that the taxation of land values is the means which should be employed to keep down the price which the user of land must pay to obtain access to it, and so make the prosperity of this country permanent. We submit this article to the earnest study and consideration of our readers, and invite a full discussion of the question in our columns. The farmers' delegation which went to Ottawa on December 16 last declared the readiness of the farmers to meet, by direct taxation, any loss of revenue which might be caused by the tariff reductions for which they asked. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at its annual convention at Regina on February 9 last passed a resolution in favor of free trade and the raising of revenues by a direct tax on land values, and both the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta have passed resolutions in favor of taxing vacant land at a higher rate than that which is under cultivation.

The taxation of land values, in fact, is generally recognized as a necessary accompaniment of free trade: it is the true free trade

finance. Its benefits are two-fold: it is a two-edged sword with which the common people may attack and overthrow the monopolists and the Barons of Special Privilege who hold them in virtual slavery today. In the first place, land value taxation provides a direct and convenient method of raising all the revenues which are necessary for municipal, provincial and federal government, while at the same time removing all taxation from trade and industry and placing it upon the value of the land which God gave to all the people, but which has to a large extent passed into the hands of a few. In the second place the taxation of land values would prevent the holding of land out of use and the making of huge fortunes by speculation at the expense of the community as a whole, and would enable land which is valuable for building or cultivation, but which now lies idle in the hands of speculators, to be put to the use for which it was intended.

Real estate speculation is one of the greatest evils from which this country is suffering today. The price of land in the business section of Winnipeg is so high that only a very wealthy concern can purchase property and establish a business, and a man with only sufficient capital to carry on business in rented premises must pay so high a rental that he is compelled to charge the public high prices in order to make a profit for himself. The high price of real estate also causes many of the best residential sites in the city to be vacant, while people are compelled to live at long distances from their place of employment and often in small shacks on lots 25 by 100 feet. Under the present system, however, real estate prices will continue to go up. The ratification of the reciprocity agreement will cause a land boom, and much of the benefit which reciprocity will bring to Canada will thus be absorbed by the owners of the land. And as prices get higher the evil becomes more pronounced. The vested interests of those who benefit by the system will become greater and more difficult to combat.

Wherever the principle of taxing land values has been applied, it has met with marked success. This has been the case in Japan, in Germany, in Australia and in England, under the Lloyd George budget. But the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, furnishes the most instructive example of what the single tax can accomplish in Canada. During the past two years municipal taxes in Vancouver have been levied only on the value of the land, a vacant lot being assessed at exactly the same figure as an adjoining property on which a house, a factory or a great business block has been erected. The result has been what the advocates of the single tax predicted. Building and industry of every kind have been stimulated, Vancouver has gone ahead of her rivals by leaps and bounds, and there has been a marked increase in the prosperity of Vancouver in which every citizen has shared. Only second to Vancouver in this respect is Edmonton, but in both these cities experience has shown that the raising of municipal revenues alone by the single tax is not sufficient to hinder land speculation. To fully apply the principles of the single tax the whole of the value which has been given to land by reason of the development of the country, the increase of population and from every other source except the improvement of the land itself, must be taken by the community which has created the value, and so far we do not know of any country in which this has been put into practice. The principle is attacked by some on the ground that it would amount to confiscation, but without discussing this point at the present juncture we would suggest that as a beginning the Lloyd George plan might be adopted in this country and one-fifth of the advance in price be taken by the state every time land is sold. This, of course, would necessitate a valuation of all the land. In Great Britain this does not bring a very large revenue to the treasury, because it is only in the neighborhood of growing towns that considerable advances are made in land

values, but in Canada where millions are being made every month out of real estate a great source of revenue is available for the finance minister to tap. It would not be any great hardship when a man has made ten thousand dollars out of a real estate deal to require him to contribute two thousand of his unearned profits to the cost of government, of education, and of public improvements, but the sum that could be raised in this way would be such that it would make possible the removal of a great deal of the burden of taxation which now lies on shoulders scarce able to bear it.

EXACTLY SO

The Montreal Star, one of the most persistent anti-reciprocity and high protection journals, owned by Sir Hugh Graham, puts it this way:—

"If anyone imagines that he can take from the farmers their share of protection, and still get their votes to preserve protection for the rest of the community, he has a much poorer opinion of the intelligence of the said farmers than we have. Kick them outside the Protection Citadel, and they will blow up the Citadel." Make protection frankly a manufacturers' policy, and not a national policy; and it is doomed. There never was more utter nonsense talked than the contention that the way to keep the farmers protectionist, is to deprive them of any reason to think that they are benefitted by protection."

The Star has hit the nail on the head precisely. The tariff is today a manufacturers' policy pure and simple. The only part the farmers have ever had in the festivities enjoyed in the Citadel of Protection is to foot the bill for the dainties provided. They are tired of it and the old Citadel must come down.

THE RESULT OF STUDY

A man who studies the reciprocity agreement and fully realizes what it means to Canada cannot fail to support it. Here is the way the Western farmers see it:

"I would like three copies of The Guide dated August 16, with the reciprocity facts in it. I was undecided whether to vote for reciprocity, but after reading the tariff changes and the articles in your paper, decided to do so.

FRANK E. SUGDEN.

Cheadle, Alta., Aug. 20, 1911."

There are a great many of our readers who were at first inclined to doubt the value of reciprocity, but the information given in The Guide has shown them how it will help the people. Those who study the subject with an open mind will arrive at the same conclusion as did Mr. Sugden.

An indignant subscriber writes us that we are not independent because we favor reciprocity. Some people have the idea that independence means just what they happen to think. Until January 26, 1911, every person in Canada was in favor of reciprocity. Political expediency has induced some to oppose. Others oppose it because they see the end of their graft upon the people.

The Toronto News asserts that the great railway strike in Great Britain was a direct outcome of the policy of free trade adopted by the Mother Country. Directly The News will blame the House of Lords on free trade.

"That fat-headed four-flusher, Taft," is the description of President Taft in one of the letters issued by the British Born Anti-Reciprocity Association. Sounds very elevating and statesmanlike!

One splendid result of the ratification of the reciprocity agreement will be that no British subjects who advocate free trade in the future will be insulted by the charge of disloyalty.

If our readers will study the figures on page 8 of this issue, they will see how much better the prices are in the American than Canadian markets.

Don't forget to get all your neighbors to subscribe to The Guide at 25 cents till the end of the year.

Prosperity and Land Values

J. W. WARD

NOTE—In this article the writer examines the causes of relative western prosperity and shows it to be due to the low cost of land. He points out that prices are going up rapidly, and that we are rushing towards conditions prevailing in Britain. Placing all taxes upon the value of land, he maintains to be the most equitable method of raising revenue and also of ensuring the continued prosperity of the agricultural classes.—Ed.

What is it that makes Western Canada the most prosperous country in the world today? Why is it that men are coming to Western Canada from all parts of the globe and here find conditions and opportunities which enable them, with the same amount of labor, to secure for themselves and families, a higher standard of comfort and a brighter outlook upon life, than in the countries from which they have come? Why is the return on investments greater, why are our business men more prosperous and the wages of the workers higher?

That it is so, with very few exceptions, is apparent to every one, and if it were not so the immense immigration into this Western country would cease.

There must be some reason for the relative progress of the West compared with the East and the older countries, and if we can determine this reason it is our duty to do so, and at once take steps to insure the continuance of the conditions which lie at its root.

Here surely is a problem worth solving.

The Real Reason

Ask a business man the question and he will tell you that the West is prosperous because it is a new country and there is less competition than in other places. Ask a salaried man or an artisan and he will give you the same answer. But ask a farmer who has newly come from the older and more thickly settled parts of Canada, the United States or any of the countries of Europe, and he will say at once that it is because land is cheaper in Western Canada than in the country from which he has come. And if the business man and the artisan went below the surface they would come to the same conclusion. Let us trace back the good wages of the employee—the day laborer, the skilled mechanic, the office man, or the manager of the large concern—and the high profits of the business man. Do they not all depend upon the profits which the farmer, who is the initial producer of the wealth which is at the bottom of their business, is able to extract from the land with the aid of nature. If the crop is poor and the profits of the farmer small, is not all business depressed? If the crop is good does not everyone benefit?

Agriculture the Basis

Wages, it is true, are fixed by the competition of wage-earners for employment, and not by the ability of the employer as determined by his profits to pay them, except that wages cannot be higher than the value of what is produced, else the employer would become bankrupt, nor lower than what the worker can live on, else the worker would die.

Here again the cheapness of land comes to the rescue of the wage-earner, because, with cheap land, and indeed, free land in the West, immediately the competition between laborers for employment brings wages to the level where a man can secure a higher return by taking up land another homestead is entered for. It is a well-recognized principle of political economy that wages in different occupations tend to a fixed proportion. That is to say, wages in occupations in which the same amount of skill and training is required and the same amount of discomfort and risk are involved, will always be kept at the same level by reason of competition, greater skill, training and inconvenience commanding higher wages and vice versa, an increase or decrease in the demand for certain kinds of labor causing only temporary variations which are corrected by the change of laborers from one occupation to another or by the removal of laborers from districts where there

is less demand for their particular kind of labor to another district where the demand is greater. But it will be readily seen that an occupation in which there is no limit to the amount of labor which it can make use of, and in which a man may be his own employer, can regulate wages (and here the crop of the farmer must be considered as his wages) in every other occupation. In Western Canada at the present time agriculture is an occupation which sets no limit to the amount of labor which it can employ, and thus we come to the fact that the profits of the farmer must be the basis by which the wages in all other occupations are regulated.

And the profits of the farmer average high in Western Canada because land is cheap. The return which the farmer can secure for the labor which he expends on his land is greater in proportion to the price (or rent) he must pay

“Rent,” says Henry George, and in this, for once, all other political economists of note agree with him, “is determined by the margin of cultivation; all lands yielding as rent that part of their produce which exceeds what an equal application of labor and capital could procure from the poorest land in use.”

At present the price of land in Western Canada is low, lower than in any other country where the soil is capable of producing crops of equal value and as favorably situated with regard to the markets of the world and consequently a larger proportion of the produce of the land accrues to the farmer and less to the landowner than in other countries. This, I claim, is at the root of the prosperity of Western Canada today.

Cheap Lands Going

But land, if the present system is continued, will not long remain cheap. Land

increases so will the rent the farmer has to pay to the landowner (whether that landowner be himself or someone else) also increase and so will the profit that is left to the farmer, as a farmer, which I maintain is the basis of the prosperity of the West, decline.

Factors in Increase

There are other factors which are raising the price of land in Western Canada besides immigration and the tendency of the price of land to reach a common level proportionate to its relative productiveness and nearness to the market. One of the most important of these is the construction of new railways. When a railway is built into a new territory it cheapens the transportation of produce from the farm to the market, thereby lessening the cost of production. Immediately, the price of land goes up. Rents also are immediately raised, and the result is that while the landowner gets more the farmer gets just what he did before. The railway therefore is a benefit not so much to the farmer as to the landowner. The same applies to everything that either decreases the cost of production or raises the price of the product, better methods of farming, for instance. If the profits of agriculture are high, land will be more valuable. If a succession of bad years should come and the profits of farming should be low, the price of land and rent would decline. And here, it may be noted, that money paid in the purchase of land is in reality rent paid in advance.

Reciprocity Benefit Discounted

Reciprocity, the removal of duties from agricultural implements, and everything else that is used on the farm, lower freight rates, a square deal at the elevators—all these things will increase the profits of agriculture, and the result will be that the price of land will go up. It has gone up, already, in fact, on the mere prospect of reciprocity in natural products. Reciprocity, it is said, has raised the value of every bit of agricultural land in the West by \$5.00 an acre. The benefits of reciprocity, in other words, have been capitalized, and taken in advance by the landowner. The crop of the farmer will be worth, perhaps, 50 cents an acre more, when he may sell it in the United States, and so the man who has land to sell capitalizes the increased value of the crop to be grown on his land for all time to come, and adds \$5.00 an acre to his price, calculating that the farmer who eventually grows the crops will be able to earn 10 per cent. on the increase.

What About the Future?

For the farmer who already owns his land and perhaps obtained it as a free homestead grant, this is all very well. So long as he gets the benefit of those things which decrease the cost of production or increase the value or amount of his product, he does not mind whether he gets it as farmer or as a landowner. In his dual capacity he gets the returns anyway. But suppose you are renting land—and there are thousands of rented farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta today—or suppose you want to buy more land, where do you stand then? The increase in the price of land may prevent you obtaining it, or at least, it will either compel you to withdraw capital from some other investment or make it necessary for you to mortgage your land, and devote a portion of your crop each year to paying interest on a loan. And what about the millions who will come from other lands and who will be compelled to pay high prices or high rents in order to get even a quarter section in the near future?

Continued on Page 19

\$1,000,000 IN FARMERS' POCKETS

Speaking in Winnipeg on Aug. 22, on the subject of reciprocity, H. W. Hutchinson, general manager of the John Deere Plow Co., one of the biggest implement concerns on the continent, said:

“I have not a few thousand dollars invested in three Canadian implement factories in Ontario, and I am willing to stake my money invested in those plants if this reciprocity pact is adopted and stand by the consequences. If the manufacturers of Ontario who supply the Northwestern farmers cannot stand up under a reduced tariff of 5 per cent., then I say they should fall, and I am prepared to fall with them.

“I think the manufacturers of Ontario see a very large phantom staring them in the face as far as the reciprocity pact is concerned. Five per cent. is not going to mean the destruction of any vested interest or industry in Canada today. But what is it going to do for the farmers? I say this for the company of which I am a member, that we are prepared in the event of the adoption of this pact, to reduce our prices to the farmers \$5 on every harvester, \$3 on every mower, \$1.50 on every rake, \$5 on every seeder, \$5 on every American wagon, and other things in about the same ratio.

“Now that is a plain benefit in which the farmers are going to share, and what my company will do my competitors will be obliged to do also, because competition is the life of trade. In every case that benefit will not only apply to the goods which the company I am identified with markets or offers for sale, but it will also extend all down along the line to other importers of American-made machinery. It will also extend to Canadian implements, because the spread between the price of Canadian and American implements must be so much, and if the price of American harvesters, plows, drills and wagons are reduced to the extent to which I have stated, then my company all through their lines must follow suit. The farmers will save in this way, as near as I can reckon, \$1,000,000 per annum.

for that land, and the interest (or rent), which he must secure on his (or his landlord's) investment of capital, than the returns he could secure elsewhere.

Matter of Rent

It is necessary here to properly appreciate the theory of rent. The man who is farming rented land understands this question pretty well when he delivers to the owner of the land one-third or so of the crop, or a fixed yearly sum in money for the privileges of using the land; but the man who is farming his own land must realize that he also pays rent, that is, he, as a farmer, pays to himself as a landowner, interest on his investment of capital in land, equal to what that same investment would earn for him if placed in some other enterprise upon which he was not required to expend any labor.

is cheap today because there are free homesteads for all who choose to apply for them, and the price of other lands is precisely the cash value of freedom from the inconvenience of performing homestead duties, plus the added value of the land to be purchased by reason of its being nearer to railway facilities, the improvements upon it, and so forth. But the free homestead lands will not last forever. There were 44,479 homesteads entered for last year, and every day the price of farm lands is going up. On the same principle as that stated with regard to the migration of laborers to places where they can secure larger wages, immigrants are pouring into Western Canada and taking up land, and the price of land as a result is tending towards the level of land of the same productive value in other parts of the world. And as the price of land in-

Where Reciprocity Would Help

In the following tables the Winnipeg prices of wheat, barley, flax, cattle and hogs are compared with those on the leading American markets. The prices given are of the first market day of each month since January, 1906. In the grain tables the Winnipeg prices are the cash quotations for No. 1 Northern wheat, No. 3 barley and No. 1 Northwestern flax; the American prices show a spread in wheat and barley on account of being sample market prices. The cattle compared are the best butchers, as is the case with hogs. All figures are taken from the book recently issued by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, in which comparisons of all farm produce are made.

No. 1 Northern Wheat					Barley		Cattle		Hogs						
1906	Winnipeg	Minneapolis (Sample m'k't)	Winnipeg No. 3	Chicago (Sample m'k't)			Winnipeg	Chicago	Winnipeg	Chicago					
January	75½	81-84½	38	37½-54	May		5.00	6.15-6.50	7.75	6.47½-6.62½					
February	76	78½-83	39	37-54	June		5.50	6.40-6.75	7.75	6.22½-6.30					
March	74½	74-78	39	37½-52	July		6.00	6.70-7.15	7.50	6.00-6.25					
April	75½	76-81	38	37½-53	August		4.75	7.25-7.60	6.50	6.00-6.15					
May	78½	78-84	42	38½-54	September		4.00	7.00-7.25	6.75	6.00-6.35					
June	79½	82-85	42½	41-55	October		4.00	7.00-7.25	6.75	6.40-6.65					
July	81	76-82	43	42-53	November		3.50	6.85-7.25	6.25	5.45-5.70					
August	78	73-77½	42	38-44	December		3.75	6.00-6.35	5.00	4.80-5.00					
September	71½	69-78	37½	37-44	1908										
October	75½	74-77	40	37½-56	January		3.25	6.00-6.25	5.00	4.55-4.65					
November	74½	77-82	42	41-52	February		3.75	6.00-6.25	5.00	4.45-4.65					
December	72½	77-81	42	40-55	March		4.50	6.00-6.00	5.00	4.40-4.50					
1907					April		4.00	7.00-7.50	5.00	6.15-6.25					
January	71½	76½-83½	42	42-55	May		5.00	7.00-7.25	6.00	5.65-5.72½					
February	73½	79-85	42	46-57	June		5.00	7.15-7.40	5.50	5.45-5.55					
March	74½	78-81	42	57-65	July		4.50	8.00-8.40	5.25	5.55-5.65					
April	75½	79-86	42	60-68	August		4.00	7.25-7.75	5.75	6.80-6.90					
May	80	87-103	44	67-74	September		3.75	7.40-7.80	6.50	6.85-7.00					
June	90	96-104	44	68-75	October		3.75	7.00-7.50	6.75-7.00	6.40-6.50					
July	92	98-105	54	55-65	November		3.75	7.00-7.50	5.75-6.00	6.25-6.40					
August	91	94-105	54	57-65	December		3.50	7.25-8.00	5.25-5.50	5.95-6.15					
September	97	104-111	51	78-87	1909										
October	103	103-119	69	90-103	January		3.50	7.00-7.75	5.25-5.50	6.10-6.25					
November	103	98-107	62	70-90	February		3.50	6.75-7.15	5.75	6.30-6.40					
December	102	103-111	50	84-94	March		3.50	6.75-7.15	6.50-6.75	6.70-6.80					
1908					April		3.75	6.75-7.15	7.00	7.20-7.30					
January	107½	105-114	46	86-96	May		5.00	6.75-7.15	7.00	7.30-7.40					
February	105	101-110	56	77-95	June		5.50	6.50-6.75	7.50	7.40-7.50					
March	109½	103-111	49	75-95	July		4.75	6.85-7.25	7.25	7.90-8.15					
April	106½	98-108	49	70-84	August		4.50	7.20-7.45	7.75	7.80-7.95					
May	110	106-111	50	66-76	September		4.00	7.40-8.00	7.75-8.00	8.10-8.20					
June	110	105-110	45	60-66	October		3.75	8.00-8.50	8.25-8.50	7.95-8.15					
July	102½	107-121	44	56-63	November		3.50	8.00-9.10	7.50-7.75	7.85-8.00					
August	104½	99-125	47½	60-63	December		4.00-4.25	8.25-9.50	7.75	8.20-8.35					
September	97	100-105	48	59-64	1910										
October	97	102-105	54	56-61½	January		3.50-4.00	7.50-8.00	8.00	8.00-8.75					
November	98	104-108	51	54-61	February		4.75-5.00	7.00-7.75	8.50	8.60-8.75					
December	99½	106-112	46	57-61	March		4.50-4.75	7.50-8.10	8.75	9.90-10.05					
1909					April		5.00-5.50	8.20-8.65	9.50	10.60-10.70					
January	99	107-111	49	59-64	May		5.75-6.00	8.00-8.30	10.00-10.50	9.40-9.50					
February	100	110-116	48	60-67	June		5.50-6.50	8.00-8.60	10.25-10.50	9.60-9.67½					
March	111	112-117	51½	65-69	July		4.50-6.50	8.15-8.75	9.75-10.00	9.30-9.50					
April	113	118-129	57½	62-69	August		5.75	7.85-8.20	8.25-8.50	8.25-8.85					
May	120	127-135	57½	65-67	September		4.50-4.75	8.00-8.50	8.50-9.00	9.25-9.70					
June	126½	128-138	57½	74-76½	October		4.50-4.75	7.25-7.95	9.00	8.75-9.10					
July	132	123-135	58	62-67	November		4.50-4.75	7.00-7.75		8.25-8.70					
August	110	97-144	58	56-66	December		4.50-4.75	6.40-7.00	7.75	7.50-7.60					
September	95½	97-101	45½	48-66	1911										
October	96	97-106	45½	48-66	January		4.25-4.50	6.75-7.10	7.50	8.20-8.30					
November	98	101-107	46½	52-65	February		4.25-4.50	6.60-6.85	8.25-8.50	7.50-7.60					
December	96	105-115	46½	48-66	March		5.75-6.00	6.50-6.90	8.00	7.15-7.25					
1910					April		5.25-6.25	6.50-6.90	7.50	6.35-6.75					
January	103½	110-116	45	55-71	May		5.25-6.60	6.20-6.50	6.75	5.90-6.05					
February	102	110-116	48½	60-70	June		6.00-6.75	6.20-6.50	7.00	6.00-6.17½					
March	103	112-116	48	63-73	No. 1 Northwestern Flax						No. 1 Northwestern Flax				
April	105½	106-116	47½	52-66	1906	Winnipeg	Duluth	1906	Winnipeg	Duluth					
May	100½	103-114	44½	46-64	January	\$.96½	\$1.16½	November	1.19	1.28½					
June	100	102-117	42	45-66	February	1.16	1.16½	December	1.19	1.43½					
July	100	113-129	50	48-64	March	1.06	1.10½	1909							
August	106	109-123	47	48-68	April	1.10	1.14½	January	1.20½	1.53½					
September	99½	109-115	47	48-72	May	1.11	1.16	February	1.25	1.58					
October	98½	102-112	47	56-72	June	1.09	1.13½	March	1.36	1.68					
November	89½	99-107	47	55-75	July	1.07	1.14½	April	1.35	1.66					
December	90	100-106	46½	55-82½	August	1.04	1.12	May	1.37	1.64					
1911					September	1.03	1.12½	June	1.48	1.75					
January	92½	106-107	47	78-89½	October	1.08	1.11	July	1.52	1.79					
February	92½	103-104	49½	58-92	November	1.13½	1.14	August		1.41					
March	88½	96-97	56	70-98	December	1.20	1.20	September	1.27	1.45					
April	88	92-93	65	75-108	1907			October	1.32½	1.36½					
May	94½	98-99	69	89-114	January	1.16½	1.17½	November	1.55	1.73					
June	95	97-99			February	1.19	1.21	December	1.52	1.79					
Cattle					Hogs					1910					
1906	Winnipeg	Chicago	Winnipeg	Chicago	1906	Winnipeg	Duluth	1906	Winnipeg	Duluth	1906	Winnipeg	Chicago	Winnipeg	Chicago
January	\$3.25	\$6.15-6.35	\$6.00	\$5.20-5.35	January	1.16½	1.17½	January	1.81	2.09	January	3.75	6.40-6.70	7.00	6.35-6.40
February	3.75	6.15-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.75-5.85	February	1.21	1.21½	February	1.89½	2.16	February	3.75	6.75-7.25	7.25	7.05-7.10
March	4.00	6.15-6.50	6.25	6.30-6.42½	March	1.19½	1.20½	March	1.90	2.17	March	4.50	6.50-6.85	7.50	6.90-6.95
April	4.25	6.00-6.30	7.00	6.45-6.52½	April	1.25½	1.18½	April	2.10	2.34½	April	4.50	6.50-6.85	7.50	6.80-6.95
May	4.25	6.00-6.25	7.25	6.45-6.50	May	1.26	1.18½	May	2.06	2.37	May	4.50	6.50-6.85	7.50	6.80-6.95
June	4.50	5.85-6.00	7.25	6.50-6.55	June	1.33	1.29½	June	1.60	2.07	June	4.50	6.50-6.85	7.50	6.80-6.95
July	4.25	6.00-6.10	7.50	6.85-6.90	July	1.33	1.22½	July	1.85	2.10	July	4.50	6.50-6.85	7.50	6.80-6.95
August	3.75	6.10-6.40	7.75	6.45-6.55	August	1.28	1.15½	August	2.20	2.46	August	4.50	6.50-6.85	7.50	6.80-6.95
September	3.50	6.40-6.85	7.50	6.10-6.32½	September	1.20	1.21	September	2.25	2.51	September	4.50	6.50-6.85	7.50	6.80-6.95
October	3.25	6.60-7.00	7.75	6.70-6.82½	October	1.27	1.26½	October	2.18	2.41½	October	4.50	6.50-6.85	7.50	6.80-6.95
November	3.75	6.90-7.25	7.25	6.30-6.40	November	1.25½	1.22	November	2.43	2.61½	November	4.50	6.50-6.85	7.50	6.80-6.95

Power and the Plow

The work of the plow is the greatest labor of mankind. It is a work to which mankind has devoted itself for many centuries, and it consumes more power than all the factories of the world, yet all but a very small fraction of this power is supplied by the bone and muscle of a living animal, the farm horse. Practically all other industries derive their power from mechanical sources, and today the horse is being displaced by the steam engine and the gas engine in the field of agriculture. "Power and the Plow" by L. W. Ellis and Edward A. Rumely, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, is the first complete scientific statement of the problems arising from the introduction of mechanical power in general farming operations, and to the work of plowing in particular, and the authors have succeeded in presenting a large

amount of valuable information in an interesting and readily understandable form. The work covers 318 pages, with numerous illustrations, and tells the story of the evolution of the plow from the crooked stick used by the Egyptians and other ancient peoples, down to the scientifically constructed implement of today. The development of the horse, and its efficiency as a motor for plowing and the hauling of loads, is also dealt with, the various types of steam and gas tractors are described, and comparisons are made between the horse and mechanical power as a means of accomplishing every kind of work incidental to farming operations.

These comparisons are necessarily affected by local conditions, such as the cost of oil or fuel, the distance over which supplies have to be hauled, and the scale upon which operations are carried on, but a table of the comparative cost of production of wheat on old ground in Eastern North Dakota is

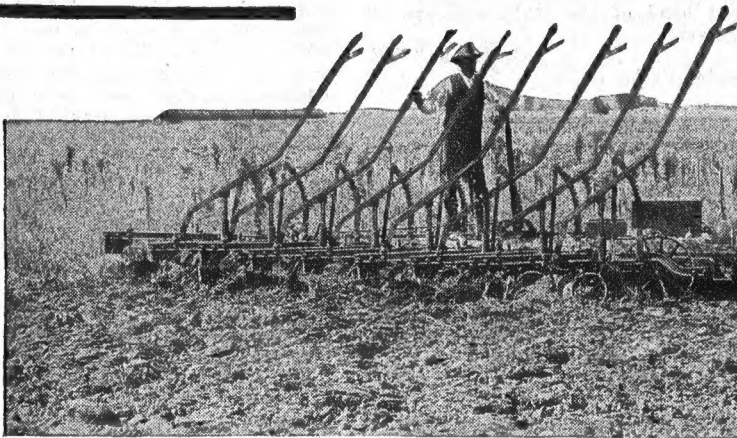
given as a representative case, and shows the cost of producing an acre of wheat to be \$8.65 with horses and \$6.55 with gas tractors. The cost of plowing is given as \$1.35 per acre with horses and 76 cents with tractors; pulverizing and seeding, 63 cents with horses and 17 cents with tractors; twine and cutting, 75 cents with horses and 39 cents with tractors; machinery investment 67 cents with tractors, and hauling, \$1.00 with horses and 26 cents with tractors, all other costs being given at the same figure in both cases. "Roughly speaking," the authors assert, "the gas tractor cuts 10 cents per bushel from the cost of producing an acre of twenty-bushel wheat."

A chapter is devoted to the traction engine in dry farming, one of the great advantages of engine plowing pointed out being the possibility of plowing to any desired depth, which cannot usually be done with horses, and the advantage of having plows, disks and harrows fol-

low immediately behind the binder, so as to conserve moisture, is also dealt with.

The immense labor of plowing is illustrated in a striking way in the following paragraph: "To plow a square mile with a twelve inch plow, one man and two or three horses must each walk 5,280 miles, the team constantly exerting power enough to move ten tons over a city street. It is easier, and the distance less, to walk around the earth at the equator than to follow such a plow turning a tract of five square miles. To plow three townships, the plowman must walk as far as from the earth to the moon, and back again, and sixty thousand miles further. Pulling a plow three and one-half inches deep through prairie sod is equivalent to lifting a constant load of seven hundred-weight. The plowmen of the United States turn over each year two billion tons of earth."

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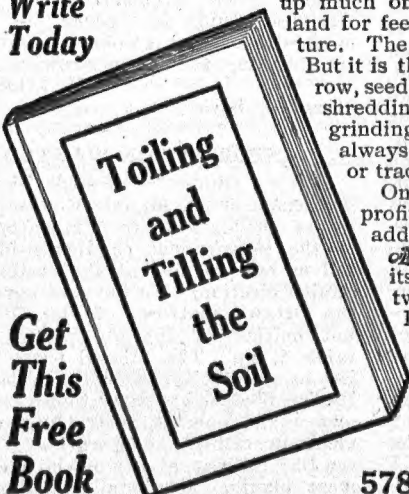
OPERATE your farm on a manufacturing basis—watch your cost of production. If you farm 160 acres or more and plow with horses, you pay three times too much. Let us prove it—not only with our figures, but the figures of practical farmers like yourself, who have farmed under the same conditions that you are farming, but who now farm with the *Oil Pull*. This is the day of traction plowing for every farmer. The quarter-section man can now compete on cost of crops with the man operating thousands of acres.

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to feed all winter, giving up much of your good land for feed and pasture. The *Oil Pull* costs nothing when not working. But it is there every day and night to plow, harrow, seed, harvest, thresh. It is there for husking, shredding, hulling, hauling—for pumping, grinding, silo filling, road-making—ready always for the hundred and one needs for belt or traction power.

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the economy or wisdom of drudging all day and "doing up" two horses besides, to do what an engine will do for you in an hour or two? The coming generation won't do it. Why should you? Consider yourself and your boys *now*. Get an *Oil Pull* and give your strength and time for the things worth while. Keep the boys at home, happy and contented, instead of discouraging them with drudgery to the point of seeking *anything else* but farming.



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ages, delays and repairs. The *Oil Pull* is built for hard work, rough work, tremendous strains and many years of this sort of service. The *Oil Pull* is built in sizes to fit the 160 acre farm as well as the many thousand acre ranch. Investigate. You will soon own a traction outfit or hire one. The big profit lies in ownership. Let us prove it.

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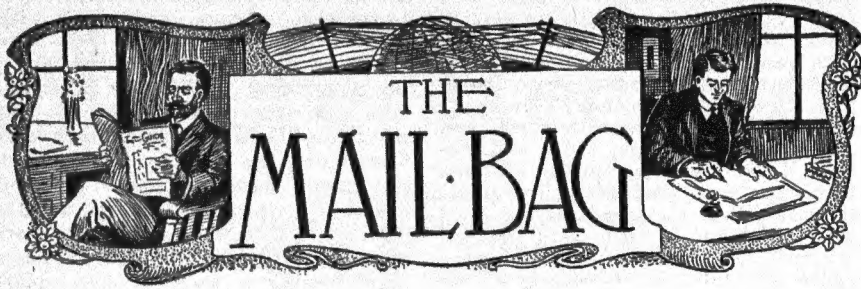
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BUSY

Editor, Guide:—I am the enlightened possessor of a pamphlet from the Canadian National League, Toronto. They say that the protest against reciprocity was signed by eighteen Liberals and published in the press on Feb. 20, 1911. They claim they want to give accurate information upon the questions involved. They have failed to do so. If they had given the names of those patriotic gentlemen I would have known their objections to the reciprocity agreement with the United States. They do not even give the names of the Conservative opposers. They talk of the prosperity of Canada. It was not the protectionist that made Canada, but the Canadian farmer that made it. My father was a farmer in Ontario and shortened his life by hard labor. In those days a man had to go some in order to make both ends meet. There were a lot of German settlers near us, and they got on better than the rest of the settlers. So a man of the "Coal Oil Sam" type thought he would find out how they lived, so after the investigation he made a report to the blacksmith delegation to this effect: They take everything they raise to town and try to sell it, and what they do not sell they take home and feed it to their pigs, and what the pigs do not eat they eat themselves. So that must be the prosperity that "Coal Oil Sam" and his friends talk about when the farmers ask for reciprocity with the United States. They say that Satan was in Heaven once, but that he was such a kicker that the saints threw him over the gate. And that he was so light in the head that he was two weeks in reaching the earth, and that he is still at the same old trick of opposing anything that is good. His latest scheme in his old trade is forming a protest against reciprocity and sending his literature through the National League. He has done so much kicking in the Dominion government that they had to close its doors and call on the people for help. Satan has done so much kicking that he has become unpopular with the people. Every time a movement is on foot to help a man that earns his living by the sweat of his brow he is there with his kick to keep him down so he can sit around and do nothing but find fault and complain and make fun of labor and the friend of laborers. There is a call all through Canada today for men. I say men because I do not like the word gentlemen. It is a plural word, and you cut it in two and you have men, and we farmers know what a gentleman is. The farmers see the mirage of a better day, so they will not have to call on their own offspring to help them in the harvest field, and let the manufacturers send their offspring to college. The men whom we have elected to represent us have betrayed themselves and think that the farmers and Grain Growers should be an "International Order of Free Lunch Codgers" to the government and their friends without pay or respect. The farmers of Canada can show and have shown more common sense at Ottawa than the men they elected to represent them. The people are the government, and today they are masters of ceremonies. So let them not be led astray by optimists who are willing to let them work for them, and be looked at as fools. We all know that all men are born fools, but wise in their own

conceit. But if they have no dignity in their conceit they still remain fools. Now as the farmer has got some dignity in him, and is showing it the government has taken a stampede and is incapable of acting as our servants. Let us throw party over our heads and stand on our own feet and use our own judgment as we should and elect men who will stand by the farmers' platform no matter what color of politics he has in him, as long as he has a stiff backbone, and knows what he is elected for, and knows when to say "no" and "yes," and stand by his guns like Wellington, and say I will fight it out to a single man. Where would we be if Wellington had been a craven and

ever they did they would do nothing to impair the British preference. Now, which of these two men is wilfully trying to deceive the people on this question. Can you please throw some light on this matter. What the farmers, in order to have fair play and a square deal, want, is agricultural machinery and lumber on the free list and competition in freight rates and the H.B.R. built at once, for the people, by the people, and operated for them with full control of rates. They try to make us believe, Mr. Editor, that free machinery would not make imports any cheaper. If that were true, which we know it is not, what's to hinder them taking the duty off? We know that without duty American imports would come in here, and we could and would buy the best article for the least money, whichever make it was. Mr. Borden said amongst other things that the combines could be dealt with by the government of Canada through Parliament when they or any other monopoly was preying on the people. Then why doesn't the government step in and put down these mergers, combines, sharks and grafters. If this is what Sir Wilfrid Laurier calls a democratic country and his a democratic government, he is the present head of the state and has all the power.

C. E. MOORE.

Nipawin, Sask.

WHAT IS TAXATION

Editor, Guide:—In the Guide of April 10, Mr. John McDonald, recently from Scotland, writing from Mannville, Alta., says:—"I think your readers from the Old Country will agree with me that the Canadian farmer does not know

prosperity as has not yet been seen on this continent. "Transfer of land costs a mere trifle, whereas in the Old Country the expense is enormous." We know that the land laws of the Old Country are bad. In "fire charters" in Scotland the terms "superior" and "vassal" are still used. The old feudalism of Britain has nothing to commend it to a democratic people. And the new feudalism fostered under protection in this country still less. "One cannot open a Canadian paper without seeing an article showing the steady increase of prosperity and the bright prospects for the future." True, Mr. McDonald, very true! But by whom and by what means is the prosperity accomplished. It is by the brains, industry and capital employed in developing the great natural resources of this country. Then, sir, who should enjoy this prosperity? The production of wealth goes on apace in every country in the world. There is nothing wrong in that, but we want to see that the distribution of wealth is on a righteous basis. We do not want an idle rich class in this country. We have no need of such. As to the "reprehensible teaching" of Mr. Lloyd George, I hold no brief for that gentleman. He has always been able to defend himself from attacks of mightier men than Mr. McDonald. For Lloyd George, whatever his failings may be, has shown wisdom, courage and foresight as a statesman; he has brought light and comfort to many who otherwise must have gone to that "blae lookin' house o' desolation," the poorhouse. And results have justified his budgets, despite the prophecies of black ruin by the writers in the interest of the privileged classes in Britain. But is it true that he "set class against class?" He spoke plainly, too plainly for the gilded nonentities of the British aristocracy. They attacked him and he hit back. Lloyd George is a fighter, but he did not fight in his own interests, and it is passing strange that a voice should be raised in the West, to defame a statesman who against such odds has accomplished so much for the poor and needy.

UNITAS.

A DRASTIC SUGGESTION

Editor, Guide:—It is quite time that the farmers of Canada formulated a boycott against those who are antagonistic to the reciprocity pact. It should be in the form of a pledge, by which each individual Grain Grower promises not to do business with, purchase goods, or implement manufactured by companies opposing the pact. Local associations should intimate to the local stores the names of certain manufacturers whose goods they were pledged not to purchase till the pact became law. If we could only enthrone the farmers of Canada with such a patriotism that they would deny themselves for a short time by doing without certain things, the attainment of their object would be enhanced. I know it is hard to get the Canadian farmer enthusiastic on a scheme like this. He needs the moral fibre to subdue present gratification for ultimate good. As regards action he too frequently leaves that to the Manufacturers' Association, and whines at his misfortune at being against such. What we want above all is enthusiasm, life and energy. I wish to compliment the leaders of the farmers' movement on what they have accomplished and the fearless way in which they have tackled great problems. The Grain Growers' Guide is indeed of incalculable value, and is doing a great work in educating the Grain Growers.

C. E. LOSSELL.

Marshall, Sask.

INFORMATION WANTED

Editor, Guide:—I would like the gentlemen of our organization, especially the officials who are so much opposed to the independent candidate idea to tell us how to vote at the coming Dominion election. We have all agreed to the Ottawa platform of Dec. 16 last, but neither of the old parties have taken it up. The Liberal party promises us reciprocity, but nothing else. Mr. Borden pledges his party to government owned and operated elevators, government ownership and operation of Hudson Bay railway, also to establish chilled meat plants. Members of the organization are asking which party is prom-

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stood out of danger and thought of no one but himself, like Napoleon, and lose the battle and then run. Let us be Wellingtons in the election and not run from blank cartridges.

W. C. MITCHELL.

Bowsman River, Man.

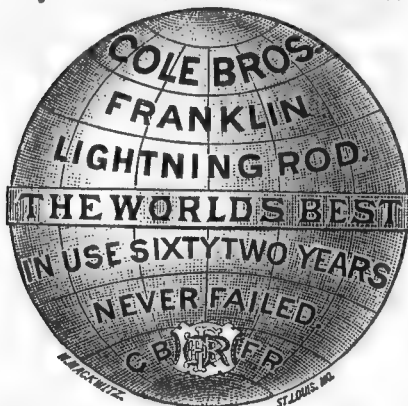
PREFERENCE AND COMBINES

Editor, Guide:—Now that Mr. Borden and his party have been in the West holding meetings, we know just what we can expect from his party should they be called upon to form a government. While he is willing to adopt some of the planks in the Farmer's Bill of Rights, he is not willing to take the whole. On the other hand, we have Laurier not willing, it seems, to adopt any part of the farmers' grievances, but offers reciprocity in natural products instead. Now that may be good, and it may be bad. When we have Mr. Borden going so far as to say that he would not accept the premiership if it were offered to him if the condition was to accept reciprocity, because of the harm it would do the country, there must be a great risk about it. There is another point, Mr. Editor, I would like some enlightenment upon, and that is: Mr. Borden states clearly that there is no preference on British goods coming into Canada, that while there was a preference it is now entirely abolished, and has been for some time. And yet we have Sir Wilfrid Laurier saying to the farmers that what-

what taxation is." By no means. We do not agree with him, and think he has yet a good deal to learn about taxation in Canada. He speaks of income, increment and stamp duty. These taxes are only paid by well-to-do people in the Old Country. Would Mr. McDonald please inform the readers of The Guide how many of the 5,000,000, or thereby, who live in Scotland, pay income tax, or how many of them have land to transfer. We know that in the Old Country with the exception of a few articles such as tobacco, tea, wines and spirits, there is no duty to pay, while in Canada the farmer and everybody else is burdened with indirect taxation which would not be tolerated in Scotland. Everything we use is taxed, and we would not kick if in Canada, as in the Old Country, we knew that this taxation went into the exchequer to be used to carry on the king's government. But we know that the greater part goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. This is not well, and we have no intention to let it alone. We want to have economic as well as political freedom. Mr. McDonald does not know apparently that there are numbers of poor men who own land in Canada, and are hindered and held back from developing the land because of the exorbitant prices on the necessary machinery. I claim that protection is crippling the West, and retarding its progress and I claim that if we had free trade there would be such an epoch of progress and

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ising the most. Will the proposed reciprocity agreement alone benefit us to a greater extent than other legislation promised by Mr. Borden? You, who are opposed to a third party answer, and see if you can agree. You agreed on that Ottawa platform. It was an independent platform. Gentlemen, do your own thinking and act accordingly. These officials may be clever men, but we are not prepared to accept all they say. The best of men sometimes make mistakes. There is danger in delaying this independent movement. Both parties are bidding for our best men. It is only natural our good, ambitious men will take an active part, some one side, and some the other. The members of the organization in general will divide, thereby losing the only real power we have—our united vote.

W. J. GLASS.

Macleod, Alta.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Editor, Guide:—Seeing that you invite discussion on the economic aspect of reciprocity, I hereby avail myself of the opportunity. What mankind most needs everywhere is freedom—freedom of thought, of speech, of religion, freedom of press, freedom of assembly. All have been denied, but at last they have been secured, thanks to the noble army of heroes and reformers who have labored and suffered on behalf of the race. But there is one kind of freedom that people have yet to secure, and that is the freedom to "put into their own mouths the bread that their own hands earn." That was the way Abraham Lincoln put the case. That is economic freedom. That is the kind of freedom yet to be attained by the human race; and in that movement Britons pride themselves that they are in the van. There are other ways of getting the money people earn and getting it for nothing, besides "owning" the people. That is only one way and that is out of date. That way was called "chattel slavery." But today we are "economic slaves," toiling for masters that we see not and know not, and who care not for us, but only for the earnings of our labors. No Southern slaveholder of ante-bellum days could boast of being worth more than a few thousand dollars. Now, those for whom we are economic slaves are worth from thousands up to millions. So there is a better way of getting the good of people's labor than by "owning" the people. Would not the same have been accomplished if the Southern slaveholders had freed their slaves and said, "Here, we'll own the land they must live and labor on, and collect rent for the use of it, or we'll own the railway, telegraph, express, street railways and other monopolies that they must use in order to live, and in that way we can get more out of them than if we owned them." Or—"We'll get the special privilege of issuing the money that they must use in order to carry on exchanges among themselves and the interest we thus collect will come out of their labor, or we'll get the government to so fix the tariff that they'll be obliged to get the goods we manufacture, the boots, shoes, tinware, implements, etc., and in this way we can rake extra profits out of them and will not that be as good as 'owning' them as 'chattels'?" So it will readily be seen that the masses of the people are virtual slaves to all intents and purposes, and their masters are the class that "toil not, neither spin," but they "own" bits of paper in the shape of "stocks, bonds, mortgages," etc., by virtue of which they live and fatten off the industry of the people. So when we get rid of the system of master and slave, we will be economically free, but not till then.

The land of the West having been free, or nearly free, has given us nearly "freedom to produce wealth," but we still lack "freedom to exchange." All any person owes the government is the yearly rental value of the part of the earth or natural opportunity he holds or controls or occupies. That is the fund and the only rightful fund that any government should get. Those who have none of Canada, who hold no part of the earth, owe the government nothing. The fact is, the government collects a tax off labor by taxing the things produced by labor, and exempts from taxation the earth, rivers, lakes, islands, franchises, etc. Imagine the farce of buying and selling islands as we buy and sell sugar or tea. Now this trade agreement or reciprocity is only a step toward economic freedom, the goal the people are driving at. It untaxes labor to the extent of four or

five million dollars a year, and so far so good. It also produces new markets for what we produce. In spite of heavy duty on our produce entering the United States, we sell them \$19,000,000 worth every year. When that duty is removed, see the enormous increase that must take place. So that this reciprocity is a two-fold blessing. It blesses the people who buy and also the people who sell. It will be a great victory for freedom when once achieved. And "each victory will help us some other to win." We cannot secure our freedom at a bound, but step by step, and this is a good big step in that direction. The liberty-loving people of the whole world are looking on. If the people stand true to freedom now, at this crisis, our children will rise up and call us blessed and heaven will forever applaud the deed.

"Once to every man and nation,
Comes the moment to decide
In the strife 'twixt Truth and False-
hood,

On the good or evil side."

But if we fail now, if we let blind partyism trample down the sacred cause of freedom, then humanity everywhere will feel aggrieved and disappointed.

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Man.

AN OPEN LETTER

The Canadian National League,
314 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

Dear Sirs:—Your pamphlet entitled "Home, Market and Farm," received and carefully perused. In reply to same, I wish to state that it is very nicely gotten up, is a very earnest plea for the continuation of the present method of protecting the rich manufacturers at the expense of the producers, and will undoubtedly draw the mist (now practiced as patriotism) over the eyes of many voters so that on September 21 they will vote against their own interests. But to one who has observed conditions as they are, and not as politicians say they are, your pamphlet is a jumbled mass of silly statements without a single proof to back them up. On page 3 of your pamphlet, under the heading, "Farms Don't Support Farms," you show by your own statement that we need a foreign market, but you attempt to get around it by creating a home town and home city market and by establishing manufacturing industries. Now, any one with a brain as large as a peanut will readily admit that Canada is not a country of large towns and cities and that our cousins across the imaginary line, which is kept up by high tariff tinkers and special privilege government postage dodgers, have a country of big cities, big towns and plenty of people to pay us for our over-production of agricultural produce while our cities and towns are building up. On page 5 of your pamphlet you say, under the heading "Industry Expanded," the immediate effect of a policy of protection was to increase the number of manufacturing establishments in Canada. Most certainly it would, how could it be otherwise? Manufacturing establishments increased in the ten years from 1871 to 1881 from 41,000 to 49,000 and their capital from \$77,000,000 to \$165,000,000, and in the next ten years to 75,000 and the capital to \$353,000,000. You do not say where you obtained all this money, so I will tell you. Out of the sweat of the farmers and other workers. They are producing it every year by the hundreds of millions of dollars, but under Protection it is wrung from them by indirect taxation. The greatest indirect tax is tariff. On page 6, "How Towns Increased," is another bunch of figures that our ancestors will look upon and say, "How hard we must have worked and how we must have denied ourselves to put so much money in the hands of protected interest barons, the while we built up such towns and cities." Why, oh, why did they build a wall between themselves and their cousins across the 49th parallel? Why didn't they make friends with them? On page 11 you resort to the worst kind of trickery and attempt to prejudice Canada against United States, under the heading, "Working for Minneapolis." But let me say to you that if we farmers get more for our wheat in Minneapolis than anywhere else, it is our duty and will after election be our privilege to sell it there. Your pamphlet very aptly demonstrated that special privilege in Canada is on its last legs and I will vote on September 21st to knock one of them out from under it, i.e., I will vote for reciprocity.

H. G. AHERN.

Claresholm, Alta.

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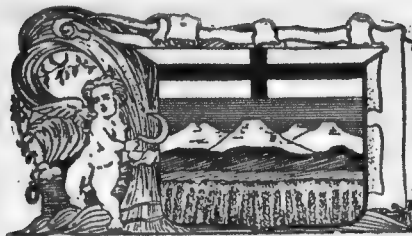
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

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Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

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District Directors:
P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namao; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Spring Ridge Union has enrolled three new members lately, and it is our hope that all farmers in this district will be members in the near future. At the busy season they find that it pays to be one of the bunch.

M. C. DUFFIELD, Sec'y.
Spring Ridge, Alta.

The last meeting of Carlton Union was a decided success and arrangements were completed for the financing and erection of a building for the U. F. A. purposes. A very successful picnic was also held on July 22, the main object being to advertise our union. The usual sports were indulged in and the day closed with a very sociable dance. Owing to the conditions which prevail in our district we were compelled to abandon for the present the plan for a monster picnic, but after the completion of our hall we shall be pleased to have the help of some of the officers of the central, if such can be arranged.

J. J. PRICE, Sec'y.
Ensleigh, Alta.

Bellcamp Union meetings are being well attended and the questions under consideration come in for a full discussion. It has been decided to endorse the idea of rural municipalities, same to consist of nine townships, and that the system of taxation should be that of land values. The calendar scheme for next year came in for a good share of the discussion and we are in favor of the scheme, but think it would be better to show on the calendar the benefits to be derived from the organization. The secretary received instructions to arrange for a joint meeting some time this fall when the matter of co-operative marketing can be discussed.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
Marwayne, Alta.

At the last meeting of Foreman Union the only business transacted was to appoint a committee to go through the surrounding country and take up subscriptions for a farmer in this district who lost five head of horses and his harness by fire. Although he was not a member of the U. F. A., it was decided that it would be only right to take the matter up for him, and so well have the committee done their work that already \$225 has been collected, not bad considering the community was hailed out last year. Prospects look good this year though and we are not complaining.

FRED BARTLETT, Sec'y.
Foreman, Alta.

Dalroy Union met in the Albertson school house for reorganization purposes, the election of officers resulting as follows: President, A. E. Merriam; vice-president, J. Williams; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Scott. It was decided to make arrangements for the general-secretary and Mr. T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., to pay us a visit at an early date.

C. H. SCOTT, Sec.
Dalroy, Alta.

A very interesting meeting of Rathwell Union was held on August 10. The principle subjects for discussion were the matter of a co-operative store and the circular relating to the municipal act. All the members present declared themselves in favor of opening a co-operative store, but it was felt that to proceed further in the matter at the present time would be unwise on account of harvest, and further action was deferred till the October meeting. This union favors the big municipality plan, believing this would lessen the cost of administration. We are also in favor of taxation of land values with a surtax on land held by non-residents. As about half the land in this district is held by non-residents this question is very keenly felt here. The district is very thinly settled as a result and it debars us from securing a rural telephone system. It also affects the district as a whole in the building of churches, weakens our unions and prevents the district from progressing as it should, as the non-resident does as little

as possible in the way of building and improvements. This mars the general appearance of a district and leads to a false idea as to the prosperity and the returns to be received from farms on the part of visitors and land buyers. A vote of thanks was tendered to the general secretary for his assistance in securing a loading platform at Stowe Siding and for information on the organization and operation of a co-operative store. This union is also indebted to Mr. Keene, hon. secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, for much valuable information on the same subject. We think the Estray Animal Bulletin is a valuable feature of the work of the central office.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.
Macleod, Alta.

A meeting of Lake View Union was held on August 12, and considering the busy season it was well attended. It was decided that the secretary, on behalf of this union, be instructed to request the candidates at the forthcoming election to pledge themselves to support by every legitimate means the farmers' platform as presented at Ottawa last December, in its entirety. The candidate who is prepared to pledge himself as outlined above to be supported by the members of the union regardless of party politics.

DONALD CAMERON, Sec'y.
Lake View, Alta.

At the last meeting of Streamtown Union it was decided to request the central office to take up the matter of the assessment of land by the department of public works, and to secure an expression of opinion regarding same.

E. C. DAVISON, Sec'y.
Streamtown, Alta.

Direct Legislation was up for discussion at the last meeting of Red Willow Union, and the result was the passing of a resolution in favor of the plan as outlined in General Circular No. 8 issued by the central office.

T. C. BARRETT, Sec'y.
Red Willow, Alta.

The last meeting of Brunetta Union opened with a short address by President Frank Nagle on the merits of organization. There was quite a long discussion on rural municipalities, which resulted in a resolution being adopted to the effect that we are in favor of a municipality of nine townships and for the taxation of land values. A discussion on the purchase of a threshing outfit was laid on the table. We co-operated in purchasing our binder twine and have just received our second carload of posts, the result to our members being a saving of about six cents per post. We now have sixty-nine members on our list. We are glad that the reciprocity pact passed the U. S. Senate and feel that it is up to the people of Canada to see that it is passed here.

W. L. SMITH, Sec'y.
Brunetta, Alta.

The members of Sullivan Lake Union are anxious to secure all information possible relative to the organization of a co-operative store.

J. H. ROBERTS, Sec'y.
Sullivan Lake, Alta.

Sundial Union has passed a resolution in favor of a municipality of nine townships. It was decided that before the matter of taxation was voted upon we would like to have further information as to whether the municipality would control all the taxes or whether a portion would have to go to the government. We have changed our date of meeting to the second and fourth Saturdays, as that will give us a better opportunity of visiting the other locals of this district.

WILL F. DEAN, Sec'y.
Sundial, Alta.

Dewberry Union is in favor of the calendar scheme and will take one hundred, as we think the idea is an excellent one. We would like the following resolution to come before the annual convention: "Resolved, that this union is in favor of

eight hours constituting a day on local improvement work and that the rate of pay be 25 cents per hour for man and 50 cents per hour for man and team." We are always doing what we can to extend the influence of the U. F. A. and our work is prospering even though we are not heard from often.

W. H. ANDERSON, Sec'y.
Dewberry, Alta.

Hiawatha Union held a very successful picnic on August 5. We were favored with lovely weather and a large number of people turned up. The various sporting events were keenly contested and all seemed to enjoy themselves. We circulated a "Homesteads for Women" petition and secured quite a number of signatures. The municipal question was up for discussion at our last meeting, but as this is a very weighty matter final decision was held over until the next meeting. In the meantime members can devote some thought to the subject.

GEO. S. SAMSON, Sec'y.
Rivercourse, Alta.

The members of Winona Union desire to say that they are in favor of having a farmers' candidate to represent them at the coming election and that they are not in accord with the decision of the central association.

S. S. McLEOD, Sec'y.
Oxville, Alta.

Blackfoot Union has decided to do all in their power to get a Parcel Post system established in Canada. We are assured that it will be of untold benefit to the country and be another nail in the coffin of privilege, to wit, the express companies. The question of subsidizing boring outfits to enable farmers to procure water was brought up and we would like assistance in this matter. We secured our twine this year at 9 1/4 cents for 550 feet to the pound. A local dealer was blaming us farmers for shortage of twine this year, saying there was nothing to be got for handling it and so nobody would handle it. He received a reply to the effect that the farmers by minding their own business, that is, looking to our own supplies, had brought the price down from 18 cents, and the same applies to the other thousand and one articles a farmer must have if he will only meet his neighbors at the local union and work with them. We have been offered lumber at a price which means a saving of about \$8 per thousand and anticipate ordering a carload. This union is certainly getting value for its dollar a year subscription.

Blackfoot, Alta. JAS. STONE, Sec'y.

Things have been a little quiet in the Onoway Union lately, but we still hold our regular monthly meeting. There was a good meeting on August 5, when Mr. Jas. Priestley gave us a paper on "Potatoes as Affecting Onoway," which was appreciated. Onoway potatoes command a premium in Edmonton. We are holding a fair and picnic on September 7 to attract attention to the union. Our local stores and the Edmonton houses have contributed to our prize list. We think the Estray Bulletin all right.

Onoway, Alta. A. A. BROWN, Sec'y.

Silver Lake Union is still in good condition and is growing steadily, six new members having been enrolled lately. We are in favor of a plan of municipal organization similar to Saskatchewan, with districts of nine townships and with the taxation of land values for raising revenue.

Provost, Alta. WM. M. BELL, Sec'y.

Airdrie Union is growing steadily and there are now 54 members on the roll. At the last meeting the committee appointed to purchase binder twine reported that they had been able to make a contract which meant the members would secure their twine at \$7.60 per cwt., with the privilege of returning same in case of destruction of the crop. The list of estray animals published by the central, was declared to be a good move. The secretary received instructions to secure from the head office a list of coal mine owners. It was decided that some kind

of an entertainment would benefit the union and a committee was appointed to make all arrangements for same. This entertainment will be held about October. We are in favor of some measure, such as the Saskatchewan municipal law, being enacted by our legislature, the size of the municipality to be nine townships, and the plan of taxation to be that of land values.

T. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.
Airdrie, Alta.

Plainfield Union enrolled five new members this month, bringing up the membership to 53. Among the business transacted was the recommendation that paragraph 12 of Circular No. 8 should read that the recall of any person holding an elective office could be secured upon filing a petition signed by fifty per cent. of the voters, instead of twenty-five per cent., as recommended. We would like steps to be taken to secure to single women the right of taking up a homestead, and we would also like to see a good dower law passed at the next session of the legislature. We are in favor of a plan of rural municipalities, as adopted in Saskatchewan, same to consist of nine townships, and the plan for taxation to be that of land values.

Carmangay, Alta. F. T. DELL, Sec'y.

Kasimir Union will hold a big picnic on Labor Day, September 4, and an effort will be made to have the general secretary in attendance. At our last meeting the Saskatchewan plan of rural municipalities was discussed and we are in favor of a municipality of sixteen townships and for the taxation of land according to its value.

L. L. CUTLER, Sec'y.
Sundial, Alta.

Wheatland Centre Union is keeping busy and the meetings are being well attended. At the last meeting it was decided to endorse the plan of rural municipalities as suggested, but in regard to the taxation of land values it was decided to hold this matter over, as it was not thoroughly understood by all our members. The following resolutions were also presented for consideration and adopted: "Whereas the elevator question is vital to Southern Alberta; and whereas the Calgary convention of the U. F. A. almost unanimously supported the motion for government owned elevators; it is hereby resolved that we, the members of Wheatland Centre Union, request and urge the executive officers of the U. F. A. to be insistent in their demand on the government to acquire and operate the elevators, both terminal and internal." The coal question was also the subject of considerable discussion, with the result that the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas coal is a public necessity; and whereas the workingmen and general public suffer great inconvenience and hardship through the uncertain conditions that always prevail at the coal mines while owned by private parties and run solely for the profit of a few individuals; and whereas the owners at all times have wilfully neglected to provide sufficient protection for the life and health of the men employed therein; it is hereby resolved that we request the executive officers of the U. F. A. to urge the government to institute condemnation proceedings against all coal mines where the full working force is twenty or more men, and acquire and operate the same for the benefit of the men employed therein and for the benefit of the general public, and thus prevent another coal famine."

J. QUINSEY, Sec'y.
Noble, Alta.

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Co-operative News

WORKING AT CROSS PURPOSES

Like the fraternal insurance society movement of the United States, the co-operative movement has already begun to multiply propaganda bodies with their attendant jealousies, selfishness and competition. Competition is war, and Sherman said, "War is hell." Waste is certainly uneconomic and will never decrease the cost of living nor promote true co-operation. Dr. Richard T. Ely says, "Co-operation means brotherhood, working for and with one another, not against one another, and it alone is compatible with the ultimate complete triumph of Christianity." These various movements and propaganda bodies are all working to the same end, to abolish competition and the private profit-making system in order that the great body of the people forming this nation may be better off, abolish poverty, and live happily. Among these movements and propaganda bodies are the Right Relationship League, the Grange, the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union, the American Society of Equity, the Rochdale Wholesale Company, the great farmers' co-operative elevator movement in separate state organizations, the great co-operative creamery movement of the Northwest, the citrus fruit growers' exchanges of California, the apple and other fruit growers' co-operative associations of the North Pacific states, etc., etc. Nearly all of these organizations have their separate publications or official organs. All should be under the supervision of competent and expert auditors to audit their books from four to twelve times a year. As these organizations have the same object in view, they should be federated so as to be of assistance and mutual helpfulness to each other, instead of being in any way antagonistic to each other. Competition in co-operation is certainly an anomaly. There is no necessity for it. There is a distinct

line of demarcation between agricultural organization (co-operative) societies, as such, and co-operative distributive and industrial organizations. There can be no conflict between the two phases of the co-operative movement: if the leaders of each understand their business and are imbued with the true spirit of co-operation.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the organization of co-operative store companies in the larger cities is the fact that the agriculturists have reached no kind of perfection whatever in their co-operative organizations. The only exceptions to this statement are some of the fruit growers on the Pacific coast. Is not this a job for the Agricultural Organization Societies, and a big enough job to employ all their time and talents for many years to come? Suppose the farmers living within a radius of 150 miles of the Twin Cities had perfected their organizations to such an extent as have the citrus fruit growers of California, so that when shipments of butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, fruits, cured meats and other commodities were received in the cities bearing the trade mark of a local farmers' organization, this trade mark would be sufficient evidence to the commission man or city consumer of its merit and worth, making it unnecessary to examine the package to ascertain the quality of its con-

tents. If this state of affairs existed, the Right Relationship League could organize fifty co-operative stores in the Twin Cities within a year, and these stores would know where to secure their supplies and what the supplies would be when received.

Without this source of supply, any such co-operative stores would be obliged to go to the private-profit commission houses and there compete with the large stores already established and be discriminated against by both the retail stores and the commission men until they, the co-operatives, were driven out of business. The Agricultural Organization (co-operative) Societies of the old world have pointed out a line of action which can be followed by the farmers of this country with tremendous success. The Rochdalers of England and other co-operators of the old world, as well as many in this country, have pointed out a line of action for the Right Relationship League to follow in organizing and subsequently fostering distributive co-operation in the shape of co-operative stores, and when these have become sufficiently numerous and shall have a large enough volume of business it will be comparatively easy to establish and successfully operate the factories with which to supply them with their manufactured goods. The two phases of this great co-operative movement, namely, agricultural co-operation and distributive and industrial co-operation, while clearly distinct from each other, can be made of very great mutual helpfulness to each other if the leaders will but get together in a working agreement. When this is done, the great masses of the people seem to be ready for a forward economic stride. If

the stride is in the right direction and the masses are rightly guided, it will indeed be a progressive step. If not so guided, it may be a step backward. Let us progress.

Democracy without the altruistic spirit—the spirit which considers first the general good—is a farce. The co-operative organizations which are now becoming so popular among farmers are essentially altruistic. Therein they make for democracy. The extension of co-operation means the yoking of all the forces of science and invention—which an over-tense individualism has heretofore allowed to minister chiefly to the advancement of private fortunes—to the advancement of the communal welfare. Co-operation makes it no longer essential to the best economic use of either land, machinery or capital, that the ownership of large areas shall be concentrated in the hands of individuals. It makes small landholdings compatible with the largest agricultural undertakings. In carrying on any public enterprises, or introducing any public betterment, the combined resources of many men of small means can usually accomplish anything possible to the multimillionaire, and accomplish it in such a way as to make the undertaking helpful in the manner of its doing as well as in its results. Growth comes rapidly to a community where many men are thinking for the general good—and just as rapidly to the individual who thus makes it manifest that he is touched with the divine spirit of altruism.—C. R. Barns.

The stockholders of the Madison Farmers' Elevator Co., of South Dakota, met in annual session July 11. The annual report shows that they handled 309,262 bushels of grain, 1,000 tons of coal, 4 carloads of flour, 2 carloads of salt, 12 carloads of drain tile. The average price paid for grain: Wheat, 87c; oats, 27c; flax, \$2.45; timothy, \$3.31; clover, \$8.63; barley, 64½c; speltz, 28c; corn, 40c. The net earnings are \$5,763.69, or 74.6 per cent., which will be divided among the stockholders on the co-operative plan, each stockholder receiving pro rata according to the amount of business done with the company.

THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

Many people are not familiar with the greatest democratic demonstration in the history of Canada. They should read the story of those 800 farmers who went to Ottawa last December and warned Parliament that conditions must change. They strongly demanded reciprocity with the United States and greater freedom of trade. Read all about it in "The Siege of Ottawa." Twenty-five cents post paid. Five copies for \$1.00.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG



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FOR SALE (BARGAIN)—LUMB BROS. farm 654 acres, registered wheat, oats and barley grown for years first and second prizes two consecutive years in Manitoba seed grain competition; first and second in the three-year competition; second in the municipal "Good Farming" competition. Fenced all round and pasture sub-division. Eight-roomed house, furnace heated; fuel supply unlimited; inexhaustible well; Badger river through pasture; alfalfa proven successful; 160 acres under cultivation. Price \$11,000. Apply Lumb Bros., Cartwright, Man.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER ON CROP OR other payments to responsible party the "Gurnon Farm," containing 820 acres, four miles from Melita. One of the best farms in a good district. Practically all under cultivation. No noxious weeds. Good well, buildings, etc. Apply Ward Hollands, 128 Langside St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE — HALF SECTION IN THE famous Park district, 280 acres in wheat. Good houses and stables on both quarter sections. Plenty of good water; 9 miles from Langham, 17 miles from Saskatoon. —Apply to J. McNulty, Langham, Sask.

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION IN BEST MIX- ed farming district in Alberta, with building, good well, abundance of hay and water. For further particulars apply Box 167, Olds, Alta.

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNI- ties; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of home-seekers wanted.—H. Butcher, Punichy, Sask.

QUARTER SECTION—100 ACRES UNDER cultivation, stone house, granary, hay, water, shelter, half section if desired. Purchaser's inspection expenses returned.—Geo. Murrell, Binscarth, Man. 52-6

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED—FROM PASWEGIN, A SMALL grey pony, branded on left hip and with head stall on when it left. Kindly furnish information to C. Harrison, Paswegin, Sask.

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FOR SALE—ONE SEVEN HORSE POWER, oil cooled, Hart-Parr Gasoline Engine. Been in use five years. In good shape, always under cover. Can be seen running any day. Price \$190 f.o.b. Portage la Prairie. Am getting a big engine. Apply Harry Shaw, Portage la Prairie.

OR SALE—AMERICAN ABELL THRESHING Machine, 36x60. Been run only three years, all in good shape, Feeder, High Bagger and Blower attached, main drive belt nearly new, set of cylinder teeth never been used. Price \$300.00. Apply to Percy Lytle, High Bluff, Man. 5-8

AMERICAN ABELL STEAM ENGINE—26 H.P. Simple. Run two seasons; ready for threshing with new flues and full equipment; \$1,500, in three year payments. Owner wants to get gasoline. Laird Bros., Tase, Sask.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS WANTED — WE ARE ALWAYS ready to buy Oats, any grade. If you have a carload at any time you think will not grade up, ship it to us at Winnipeg. Correspondence to us, Wilton, Goodman & Co., 234-236-238 King St. Phones, Garry 4536 and Garry 2011.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

HORSES, CATTLE, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

SHEEP—WANTED ONE HUNDRED GOOD young ewes on shares to pasture for three years. State terms.—W. Brazil, Nakamun, Alta. 2-4

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cookshutt engine gang. —Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-ft

POULTRY AND EGGS

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes, vegetables and baled hay in car lots. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 Fifth St. W., Calgary. 5-tf

MAMMOTH BEONZE TURKEY EGGS— Two dollars per setting of eight—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. —B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE, IN GOOD Langstroth hives Eight dollars each; October delivery. Also three pens of Rhode Island Reds hens for sale cheap.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

WANTED—TENDERS FOR FOUR CARS stove coal, f.o.b. Adanac, Sask., C.P.R. For particulars write Swarthmore G.G.A. Walter J. Armitage, Sec.-Treas., Swarthmore, Sask. 2-4

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO- ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Perce, \$2.25 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 8-3

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MOTOR CYCLE—SECOND HAND, PER- fect condition. Box "A," Plumas, Manitoba.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE CRAIK Farmers' Elevator, for a year; must be experienced; highest wages paid to a capable man. Apply stating salary, experience and references to the Craik Farmers' Elevator, Trading Co., Ltd., F. N. Spencer, Sec.-Treas.

FARM HELP—FARMERS WISHING HELP send address and 50c, and wages offered, and help obtained or money refunded. Investors Protective Association, Box 436, Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED — ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAUREA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Britain, The Home of Democracy

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican]

A correspondent asks The Republican to justify the above statement that "the British government today is, in essence, far more democratic than our own." The comparison suggested is, of course, between the British government and the federal government, and the test of democracy, applied to them must be political in its nature. In politics, the government which is most democratic is the one under which the will of the people prevails with the least delay and obstruction. In a pure democracy the people legislate directly without the aid even of representatives. The New England town meeting is a good example of democracy in local affairs. Representative bodies are not necessarily democratic, for the representatives may not represent the people in the sense that they reflect the popular will. The lower branch of the Connecticut legislature simply contains the representatives of towns, which, regardless of population, are equal in political power under the state constitution. The United States senate, also, is very far from being a democratic body, since it represents states politically equal regardless of their size or wealth or number of inhabitants. Republics may not be democratic. A republic's executive might be chosen for life, or the chief power in the state might be vested in such a body as the ancient Roman Senate or the celebrated Council of Ten in Venice.

Horatio Seymour once protested against calling the United States gov-

ernment a democracy. The chief effort of the makers of the federal constitution, he maintained, was to make our government as little democratic as possible. Alexander Hamilton preferred a constitutional monarchy but would have been happy with a strong centralized republic with an aristocratic element in its composition. If the constitution of 1787 had embodied a scheme for a real democratic government, Hamilton would not have labored for the acceptance of the constitution by the several states and we should not have the Federalist to read today. Our federal government, as established, was less democratic than it is in our own time, for, it provided for the election of the president by a small body of men, then little more than 100 in number, called the electoral college. The people soon nullified that provision of the constitution, in actual practice, and nowadays we usually get a president whom a majority, or a plurality, of the people voted for. But even with that modification, our federal government today is far less democratic, in essence, than Britain's.

People's Power Limited

The main points in the comparison are three—executive, legislative and judicial. We have an executive possessed of enormous powers who is chosen for a term of four years. Practically speaking, as was shown by the unsuccessful attempt to remove President Andrew Jackson, a president in office is irremovable during his term. The British have a monarch in office for life, but he actu-

ally possesses no executive power. The real executive in Britain is that body known as the cabinet, composed of members of Parliament and responsible to the House of Commons alone. A cabinet can be ousted at any time by an adverse vote of the members of the popular branch of Parliament. Premier Asquith could be thrown out tomorrow. President Taft might have a majority of both branches of Congress against him and be secure. The executive in Britain, it should be clear, is more nearly under the control of the people's representatives, that is to say, of the people themselves, than the executive in the United States.

Senate vs. Lords

As for the lawmaking power, the British Parliament is now immensely more under the immediate influence, or control, of the people than is the American Congress. Our Senate, which represents states, each state having two senators, is notoriously a more powerful body than the House. It may reject absolutely any bill which the House has passed. Yet the House is the one legislative branch of Congress which directly represents the people. In addition the Senate, which hasn't a truly democratic hair to its head, has the great power of confirming executive nominations to office and of rejecting treaties with foreign powers by the adverse vote of one-third of its members. Compare such a situation with that in Britain today. The agitation over the veto of the House of Lords is so recent that details seem unnecessary. Suffice it to say that while the second chamber over there is founded on the hereditary, aristocratic principle, it has been

shorn of its powers to such an extent that the extreme limit of its ability to obstruct a bill demanded by the more democratic chamber is some two years. Let the House of Commons insist for two years upon certain legislation, and it becomes law regardless of the peers. And financial measures are entirely beyond the legislative scrutiny of the British upper chamber. While Parliament has not become absolutely a single-chamber institution, in effect, it is now so near it that one noble lord is reported to have sailed for the United States with the intention of growing up with the country. And the House of Commons, which is now supreme beyond all dispute, is composed of men who are chosen directly by the people, so that the majority unquestionably rule.

Judicial Legislation

The difference between the British and the American judiciary is no less

Thresher's Account Book

This book provides for a record of the hours every man in the threshing gang works, as well as the expense of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can ascertain at a glance how much he has made. The book also contains perforated account sheets, which the thresherman tears out and gives to the farmer as soon as the stand is finished. There is also a laborer's ledger, where petty accounts are entered. The book is the most convenient on the market. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, P.O.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE.—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM.—Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality. Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

striking, from the standpoint of democracy, than the difference between the legislative bodies in the two countries. The one point of difference to be emphasized is that while we have a federal supreme court, composed of men appointed for good behavior or life, which can annul absolutely by a simple decree any law passed by Congress and signed by the president, there is no court in the United Kingdom whose decree is superior to the declared will of the people's representatives in Parliament. Here, the courts nullify the laws of Congress; there, Parliament nullifies the decrees of the courts. This difference, to be sure, is due mainly to the fact that we have a written constitution, but Britain's unwritten constitution really promotes democracy. In Britain there is no such thing as "judicial legislation;" in this country every one knows that there is. And, of all things, "judicial legislation" is undemocratic, although we would not say that it can always be avoided under our constitutional system.

In social organization, Britain is far from being on a democratic basis; but, politically, that country has reached the point where it enjoys the distinction of being the most democratic great power on earth.

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day



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TWENTY-FIVE BERKSHIRE PIGS—\$1X dollars and upwards. Ten Shorthorn females. All registered. Also four farms. Correspondence asked.—W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HERD headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PURE BRED OXFORD Down Sheep, young ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs and one yearling ram.—P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man.

D. PATTERSON, BERTON, MAN, BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes for sale. 1—13

PRIZE WINNING TAMWORTHS FOR SALE—Five months. Prices right. L. M. Hunkin, Lucas, Man.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM, BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

THE YOUNG TURK REGIME

After carrying fire and sword through Northern Albania and menacing Montenegro with an army of sixty thousand men, Turkey, under pressure from the powers, has patched up terms of peace with the harassed Malissori. The brutal excesses of the Turkish general, who was entrusted with the task of putting down the Albanian revolt, recall the worst days of the deposed Abdul. Those in power at Constantinople tacitly admit the truth of the accusations and seek to remove the bad impression created in the minds of Europeans by offers of recompense. But the Albanians have no faith in the promises of the Young Turks. Their smoking homesteads, outraged women, and slaughtered innocents cry to Heaven against the injustice and barbarity of Moslem rule. Is their want of confidence in Ottoman government wholly justified?

In the controversy aroused by the barbarities inflicted on the Albanians the Young Turk is not without friends among British publicists, who plead extenuating circumstances and counsel patience. Two years, it is contended, is not sufficient time in which to judge of the capacity of the Young Turk for good government. The revolutions in Britain and France extended over much longer periods. Is it fair to judge the Young Turk after two years of experiment under circumstances less favorable to success? These are some of the arguments put forward by British friends of the Young Turks who have had exceptional opportunities for forming a correct judgment. It is quite true that the autocratic rule of Abdul, under which the progressive and enlightened were marked down for secret removal and ignorance and fanaticism encouraged, deprived the Young Turk movement at its formative period of the guidance of educated and experienced statesmen and administrators such as Britain could call to her aid in the days of revolution. It is also true that excesses were not unknown in the revolutionary periods through which some European peoples have passed to their present greatness. But the analogy ends when we come to consider the relative merits of eastern and western civilizations. Experience tends to show that only in proportion to the assimilative capacity of Oriental races for western ideals have the

former made any real progress. We have only to look to India, Egypt, and other places under British sway, and to compare the marvellous growth in world-power of Japan with the backward condition of China, to realize the truth of this. It is too soon yet to judge how far Young Turkey shows a desire and a readiness to break away from the traditions of the past and to adopt the ideals and methods of progressive nations. The setting up of the machinery of representative government, however, was a step in the right direction and an evidence of the assimilative powers of the Turk.

But self-government among the Turks differs materially from Imperial rule that implies the sovereignty of the Ottoman government over subject peoples that differ in race and religion. The Young Turk might very reasonably be left to work out his own national salvation through a representative system of government. But is he competent to rule wisely and well the races that go to form the Ottoman Empire?

It is through its policy of Imperialism that Turkey finds itself at the cross-roads of its national destiny. Some among the Young Turks—a minority at present, it is feared—are liberal and progressive and seek to build up the Ottoman Empire by the recognition of individual national rights, religions, languages, and customs. Others—the reactionaries, who carried fire and sword through Albania—insist on the Turkification of the whole Empire—one people in race, religion, language, and customs. "Turkey for the Turks" is their motto. The Albanians have endured all the horrors of a barbarous and desolating invasion rather than surrender their schools and language. So long as these and other national rights are respected by the Turks there will be no serious interference by other nations in their domestic affairs. On the other hand, any incompatibility between the Imperial policy of Turkey and the national rights of subject races will seriously jeopardize the independence of the Ottoman government and withdraw from it the sympathy and moral support of English-speaking nations.

If Turkey is to succeed as an Imperial power it must not only assimilate western ideals that make for progress, but also be warned by the mistakes which other empires have made during their evolution. National liberty—the right of a race to find expression through its own tongue and to develop along its own individual lines—can alone justify Imperialism in the twentieth century. It is by this standard that Turkey will be judged in the future. For the present there is a disposition to regard the Young Turk as still on his trial.—The Globe.

THE BREAD TRUST

The Canada Bread Company has issued its prospectus, and has been advertised largely. It advertises itself as a consolidation of the larger bread manufacturers of Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg, and announces that each of the constituent companies is an old established one, whose earning power has been proved, and that this earning power should be materially increased under the benefits derived from consolidation. It is known, however, that big sums were paid for these properties to induce them to join the combination; that the underwriters have taken an immense toll; and there is the further consideration that buyers of the bonds will be given twenty-five per cent. of common or water stock. The prospectus says as to this: "Bread being a commercial product is not affected by bad times, and enjoys an ever-increasing demand with the growth of the country. This should make the common stock valuable within a reasonably short time." That is to say, increasing business and profits, if and when they come, will not be applied to cheapen bread to the consumer, as they would be under genuinely competitive conditions; but to pay dividends on fictitious capital. It used to be thought that companies were created by the public in the public interest. Is this in the public interest?

FOR HIM

The franchise is not given to a man in order that he may express the political views of his wife, his sister or his maiden aunt. It is conferred on him that he may express his own views.—Eliza Calvert Hall

Note.—Have these feminine relatives political views? If so, who expresses them, since women cannot?

CORRUGATED —PORTABLE— GRANARIES

Fire, Lightning
and Storm Proof.

Protect the grain—absolutely vermin proof.

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Agents wanted in some sections

A Milk Producer

Cows pestered by flies and other insects will not produce as much milk by ONE-THIRD as those kept free from them.

COOPER'S FLY KNOCKER

when sprayed over horses and cattle, keeps the flies off permanently. It is the only preventative that will not injure the hide of the animal.

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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The reason for this unprecedented progress is found in the Policies themselves. They provide the best obtainable in Life Insurance.

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They mend all leaks instantly in granite ware, hot water bags, tin, copper, brass, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Fits any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention. Household necessity. Willows in use. Send for sample package, 10c. Complete pkg. asst. sizes, 25c postpaid. Agts. wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Collingwood, Ont.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

THE MAN FROM BLUEFIELDS INTERVIEWS MR. GREEN

The man from Bluefields called just recently, bringing a friend along. "I saw by The Guide," he said, "that you were home and I have called to have a chat. You know, I, too, am English, and if that were wicked I could not help it; and, of course, I have a love for some things English. 'Breathes there a man with soul so dead,' you understand. Well, what did you see? Which way did you go? Who did you see?" Then he stopped and waited.

I took off my specks—which I have to use now betimes—and pushed my papers aside, saying, "well, you have given me a large contract. It will take several sittings."

"All right," said my friend, as he settled down on the trunk we have to use now when we go to conventions at Prince Albert, Saskatoon or Regina.

"First, I got a chance to renew my acquaintance with Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec. The big elevators with their ship-loading devices at Montreal, and the old battle-ground at Quebec. I got on the Plains of Abraham and looked at Wolfe's Cove and his monument, which interested me so at the tercentenary. By the way, the Nationale Park question seems to move slowly. I expected to see much more advancement there. Then, I got the best opportunity I have yet had to see our great national waterway, the St. Lawrence, at work with the great improvements in lighting and buoying the route, making safe navigation for the great swift ships; also the hundreds of towns and fishing villages all along the coast of river and gulf. We went out by way of Cape Caspe, through Cabot Strait, and around Cape Race, south of Newfoundland, which as you know, is some three hundred miles further than through the Strait of Belle Isle. This was owing to so much ice and fogs being in the North route, but we came back that way, and so I had a good chance to see both north and south shores of the gulf. Don't forget it, friend; Canada is a big place. There are thousands of miles of inland coast lined with fishermen. We could see through our field glasses they are trying to farm, too. There are also other interests in operation with all the problems incidental to home life. I saw many tremendous icebergs, passed through dense fogs, saw some of the skill and courage needed to navigate these waters swiftly and safely. Sometimes we could hear several fog horns in the distance. Man, what a great thing it is to have a staff of officers you can trust completely. Organization is a big word. I found myself continually humming Kipling's verses, which he puts into the mouth of the West wind about this very route, in his beautiful poem 'The Flag of England.' 'Give 'em to us,' said both men at once.

"They may not be exact," I said, "but they are something like this:

"The West Wind called;
In squadrons the thoughtless galleons fly
That bear the wheat and cattle,
Lest street-bred people die.
They make my might their porter,
They make my house their path;
And I loose my neck from their service
And I whelm them all in my wrath.

"I draw the gliding fog bank
As a snake is drawn from its hole;
And they bellow one to another;
The frightened ship bells toll.
For day is a drifting terror,
Till I raise the shroud with my breath,
And they see strange bows about them,
And the two go locked to death."

"That's fine," said the Bluefields man, "go on."

"But whether in storm or wrack-wrath,
Whether by night or day
I heave them whole to the conger
Or rip their plates away.
First of the scattered legions,
Under a shrieking sky,
Dipping between the rollers
The English Flag goes by."

"I heard that once before," said the Bluefields man. "Can you give us the last verse?"

I told him that there, standing on the deck of the "Virginian," as she plowed past many slower craft, with the old tattered rag that had waved a thousand years flying overhead, I repeated this verse to myself scores of times as I marched the deck and looked at the old flag. Here you are:

"The dead dumb fog hath wrapped it,
The frozen dews have kissed;
The morning stars have hailed it
A fellow star in the mist.
What is the Flag of England?
Ye have but my breath to dare,
Ye have but my waves to conquer;
Go forth, for it is there."

"I say, I was in a position to appreciate this poem as never before. Now, call in again, and I'll give you a little more."

"Well, I'll come or send somebody," said one, as he packed up his bundle of literature and struck out towards Johnston Lake.

F.W.G.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

MR. POWELL INTERVIEWED

Mr. Powell, the lively seller of Home Bank stock, called at the Saskatchewan office on his way from Edmonton fair. He sung the praises of the Edmonton Fair board, saying they treated the farmers' representative magnanimously, giving him a press badge with freedom of the fair. The board, stated Mr. Powell, had a splendid lay-out there. The fair was a grand success. The United Farmers of Alberta turned their tent over to Mr. Powell. He sold some seventy Grain Growers' Grain Co. shares and took one hundred Guide subscriptions. Mr. Powell stated that the farmers' movement is spreading rapidly all over the West, farmers being more enthusiastic now than formerly regarding everything pertaining to their interests. A tent at the fair is a good thing. It provides a resting place, also a meeting place for Grain Growers; many social chats are enjoyed and confidences exchanged, in addition to some business done.

"I met," said Mr. Powell, "Mr. Grant Thompson, a young man from Boharm, a neighbor of yours, I believe. He is now working for some paper in Winnipeg. He ought to be working for The Guide. We got him to take our picture. He is a wide-awake young man, being educated in the lively Boharm Grain Growers' local association. He could not well be otherwise. He is also a stockholder in the Grain Growers' Grain Company."

"I tell you," said Mr. Powell, "reciprocity is the talk of the day everywhere, and everybody in the West seems to want it, but whatever you do, be careful about politics in The Guide."

"Oh," said the man in green, "politics are all right; it is the hide-bound party politics you want to be careful about. Don't you be alarmed about our members; they know what to do with their votes, and they have a right to change their minds if they wish, even when they are marking their ballots; they are slave to no party. It is what they think best for farmers when the evidence is all in."

Mr. Powell picked his tooth with a C.P.R. pick, saying as he walked out, "you can't be too careful."

F.W.G.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

There is a powerful opposition in the mind of city people all over Canada to any general organization of agriculturists for either trading or political purposes. All over the Dominion, however, class organization exists in every city, the main purpose being to exercise their united force toward securing better conditions from each other. This produces commercial war, the burden of which ultimately falls on unorganized agriculture. No thoughtful man can look about him without being convinced that cities now, as ever, are being built at the expense of the rural communities. This can only be remedied by some interest being taken by someone on behalf of rural life. It will take a powerful organization to effect desired changes. The Grain Growers' Association seems to have the best foundation for bringing together the men who live on the land, to protect themselves against these organized raids. Hitherto, farmers have prided themselves on their ability to do as they please; their independence was their crown. They are now realizing their independence of each other has made them entirely dependent on the whims and caprice of the other organized classes. The little benefits that have come to them through our association have been like "oases in the desert," but the stage fright amongst politicians and capitalists, consequent on our rising, has drawn them a little closer together. They are taking our measure; what can these poor farmers do, they ask. Why, if a fox should bark at them they will scatter to the four winds; they are continually barking, say they, but have no power to bite. It is evident we must develop an ability to bestow favors and deal powerful blows on individuals or companies, either political or commercial, equal to any benefit or loss these parties might gain or suffer by pandering to our rivals. Any party or company will surely consider what the penalty for serving us will be, and what the gain. True, they might suffer martyrdom for us, but martyrdom is decidedly unpopular these days, consequently unlikely. It is difficult to see how farmers can continue to secure respectful attention, unless those who serve them can depend on a quid pro quo. An alternative is to do our own work, which needs just as much study, careful planning and organization. A new order of things must be developed and it is clearly up to the men on the land to take care of their own interests, as all agree that what is best for agriculturists is best for all. The best mode of future procedure will be a question for the county conventions spoken of in our proposed amendments to the constitution, copies of which have been sent to each association, and should be thoroughly discussed at each association so that delegates may be well prepared for next convention.

FRED W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Silton.—The Grain Growers' Association in this district has sent us the following resolution:—"We, the Silton branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, heartily endorse the resolution passed by the executive at Moose Jaw on July 25, 1911." This was carried unanimously and refers to the executive's finding on the political situation.

Battleford.—Still another. The Grain Growers between the rivers held a meeting the other week with a view to forming a branch of our association at Battleford. Everything turned out satisfactory and in all probability a real live organization will be in evidence. All the necessary literature has been forwarded and we expect to hear from Mr. D. K. Weber at an early date.

Paswegin.—We have just received a letter from Mr. J. W. L. Child which reads as follows:—"Will you kindly send me a list of the names of the associations, secretaries and addresses, in the provincial constituency of Wadena for the purpose

of carrying out a campaign for organizing new associations? A speedy answer will oblige." We have cheerfully complied with this request and we wish Mr. Child every success.

Rutan.—Still they come. Secretary Stevenson informs us that a branch of our organization has been formed at Colonsay to be known as Rutan. We welcome this new local into the fold.

Quill Lake.—We have received a letter from R. H. Brown asking us to forward information respecting the formation of a branch of our organization at this point. The necessary particulars have been sent and we hope Mr. Brown will be successful in forming a real live organization.

Rex.—Secretary Roberts writes us that the membership of his association is steadily increasing. At the last meeting a discussion on the elevator question resulted in several of the members deciding to take shares in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.—The following is an extract from a letter received from C. A. Dunning, respecting the building operations of the company:—"We also note your remarks re connection with numerous requests for information regarding the operations of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company. We are pleased to advise you that contracts have been let this week for the construction of the greater number of the locals already organized, and construction will commence just as soon as it is possible for the contractors to get the materials on the ground." The letter in question is dated August 11.

Semans.—This local is interested in our button movement. They have just sent us \$5 for a box containing twenty-five. Secretary Pellett states that it would be a good idea if the delegates, when attending meetings such as the Borden meeting at Saskatoon, would wear a distinctive badge. These would obviate confusion and would serve as credentials for the various delegates, enabling them to know one another at sight.

Lions Head.—This local has now thirty-two members, writes Secretary Wells. They also wish to nominate a man who will vote for the Farmers' Platform at the forthcoming election.

Starview Grain Growers' Association has sent us membership fees for this year with a request for more membership cards.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Here is what one thresher says of our threshers' account book:

"I have used one of your books for two years and am well pleased with it, and commence to think they are the one thing necessary for a thresher, as if he uses it as he should, he knows just where he stands every night. I must say I am greatly pleased with it, and if I could not get one now would feel somewhat at sea in regard to keeping books."—E. H. Lowes, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Any thresher can get one of these books for \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Prosperity and Land Values

Continued from Page 7

What about your brothers in the East, in the South, or in the Old Country, who are coming to settle alongside of you? What about your own sons? How are they to get land when they grow up if prices continue to be raised? Of what value to them will be reciprocity or free trade or any of the other reforms which the farmers of the West are so justly demanding, if the benefits which these things will bring are to be capitalized and the future discounted by adding them in a capital sum to the price of the land?

Injustice Gone to Seed

In order to see where the increase in the price of land will eventually lead us, let us look at the condition in England. We might go for our illustration to Eastern Canada or the United States, but the process has gone further in England and the results can therefore be more clearly seen. English farms are among the most productive in the world. The average yield of wheat, for instance, is 35 bushels to the acre, and, being close to the principal market of the world, all kinds of farm produce bring the highest prices. But the men who work on the land receive the most meagre wages and the farmers who employ them usually get only a bare living. The reason for this is that the land is owned by others. In many districts it cannot be purchased for less than \$500 per acre and rents of \$10 an acre are common. A far greater amount of wealth is produced on an English farm than on a Canadian farm of the same size, but the price of land has become so high that those who produce the crop get only a bare living and must depend on state pensions or the poor-house when they become old. But the landowner, who never sees the land, except when he goes down for the shooting, gets all the rest. This is where the present land system has led England, and all other old countries, and it is what lies ahead of Canada if we progress as we are doing. The problem we are now considering is not one of economic production of wealth, which in itself is an equally great question, but the problem of the distribution of wealth. Wealth is produced in far greater abundance in England than it is in Canada, but Canada is more prosperous because of the more equal distribution of wealth, with cheap land as its root and cause.

Speculation Must Cease

And if this be so, we must next find a way to keep land cheap, and so prevent the distribution of wealth being unequal and save to Western Canada her prosperity. To do that we must put an end to speculation in land. To suggest this, of course, is to at once bring about our ears a hornet's nest of land speculators who are making easy fortunes without producing anything that will help to sustain life or make this world a better place to live in. Everybody almost is interested in real estate speculation, and loud and long would be the protest if an attempt was made to deprive them of their profits. But as a matter of fact, real estate speculators make their profits up to the time the land comes into use, out of one another, for where there is no production there can be no increase of wealth. The man who eventually makes use of the land finally provides the profits which successful speculative holders have made out of it.

Everyone Is Grasping

Suppose real estate speculation were to be stopped, who would suffer? I have in mind a section of nice rolling prairie land just across the road from my own homestead. This land, like all the land in Canada, was once the property of the British people, and later of the Dominion of Canada. It was given by the Dominion government to a railway company in order to induce it to build a railway on which the people of Canada are now paying exorbitant freight and passenger rates, and a few years ago was bought from the railway company by an estimable gentleman of my acquaintance (now a retired judge in receipt of a pension of \$4,000 a year from the people of Canada) at \$3.50 an acre. The land all around that section is at the present time growing the finest crops in the

country, but on that particular section no furrow has been turned, except where neighboring homesteaders have plowed up the sod to make roofs for their homes and stables. If the judge would take \$15 an acre for his land he could get it today, and tomorrow the share of a breaking plow would be sliding along beneath the surface preparing the land to grow a crop and produce food for the world. But the judge will not even put a price on his land, intending no doubt to leave it to his grandchildren, who will one day be able to give four poor farmers the privilege of cultivating those 640 acres in return for a half of the crop which their labor produces. This, of course, is merely an instance of what is taking place in thousands of cases. I do not blame the judge; he is simply availing himself of the opportunity which the present system permits. I am doing the same with my homestead, except that supply and demand do not enable me to collect quite half of the crop. John Ruskin, in one of his essays, denounces the taking of interest on money lent, yet says he has £15,000 of bank stock on which he receives £1,200 a year interest. Every one who can is making money on land speculation and it is only by doing so that we individually can get our share of what land speculation is taking from us collectively.

But are the judge, and I, and all other speculators, deserving of very much sympathy? Would it be a very great hardship if speculation in land was made so unattractive that none of us would touch it, and would choose rather to invest our savings in something which would be used to produce wealth in horses and plows, in the building of railways or in manufacturing plants, for instance? I do not think it would!

The Remedy

The means of accomplishing this, as the reader will probably have gathered, is the taxation of land values. This system, though it has many earnest students and many able advocates, is not yet properly understood by the mass of the people. Nevertheless, as more people study its principles, the conviction is steadily gaining ground, that it is the only right system. When Henry George first took up the study of this question, it was for the purpose of discovering why progress and poverty went together. In Western Canada today we have a much brighter and a far more hopeful problem before us, the preservation of prosperity and the advance of wealth, step by step, and hand in hand with progress.

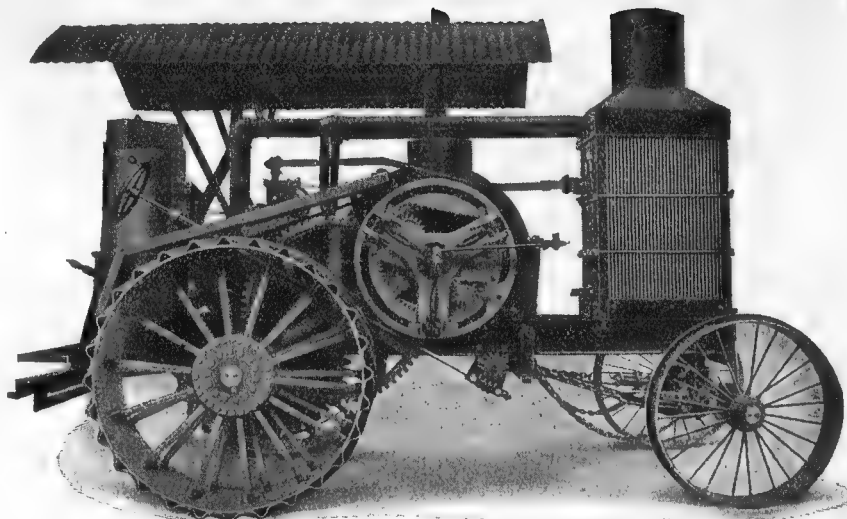
Unlimited Revenues

By the taxation of land values, the holding of land out of use would be an advantage to no one, and no one would therefore desire to hold land except for use. And since land is intended for use, and not for the making of speculation at the cost of the user or the community as a whole, no one could justly complain if he were debarred from holding it out of use for his personal gain. Under the system of taxation of land values laid down by Henry George and his successors, all land, whether in use or not, would be required to pay a tax, or rent, to the community, according to the value of the privilege of using it. This tax placed in the hands of the government, would amply suffice for all public purposes, for the machinery of government, for public works, for education, for the care of the sick and unfortunate, and, as population grew, transportation facilities were improved and science advanced, and the privilege of using land became more valuable, that fund would also grow and greater benefits would be secured to the community through it.

Farmers' Burden Lightened

One of the mistaken ideas that is happily disappearing as men study this question is that under a system of taxation of land values the farmer would be called upon to pay a greater portion of the taxes than the city dweller. Under the present system of raising revenues by protective customs duties on imports, the people of Canada as a whole are undoubtedly being taxed a great deal higher than is necessary to provide for the public service. Mr. E. O. Drury in an able article entitled "What Protections Costs Canada" recently showed that while the tariff resulted in raising

Continued on Page 24



The Gold Coin WINNER For Threshermen

You're looking for a steady profit-maker, not a grand stander! What care you how many medals some Tractor has won? You want the engine that month after month "rakes in the coin." That's what Hart-Parrs have done nearly nine years. Here's proof that it's a money making proposition to buy a

Modern Farm Horse

(Hart-Parr Gas Tractor)

James McAlister, Pense, Sask., paid all his expenses and \$2800 for his engine in three years, and had \$1200 over.

Conboy Bros., Asquith, Sask., made all operating expenses and had a balance of \$1300 in one season.

F. B. Eaton, Wilson, Kansas, threshed 53,000 bushels hard Turkey wheat in 38 days, fuel cost averaging 33 cents an hour.

Davidson Bros., Green Briar, Sask., threshed 40,000 bushels of grain in 32 days. Daily fuel expense \$7.80.

We have handfuls of such letters. They prove the Hart-Parr Tractor a dependable, reliable, every day-in-the-month money-maker. It is not a "show piece" in its early experimental stages, but a seasoned, tested and steady power-source manufactured by the **original gas tractor firm**—

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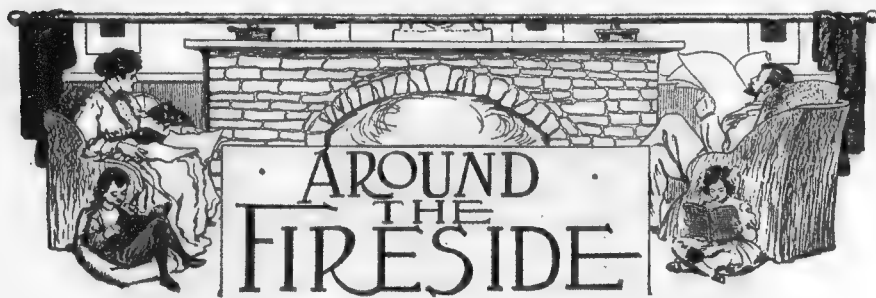
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Conducted by "ISOBEL"

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Dear Isobel:—Please send me one of those petitions "Homesteads for Women." I favor the petition as I believe women should have the right to get homesteads of their own. And as for other nationalities homesteading, I think the British-born women should have first chance and if everything goes through all right, extend it to others, but not to negroes.

MRS. J. J. HAMILTON.

Gadsby, Alta.

Dear Isobel:—Please find enclosed petition for "Homesteads for Women," with as many signatures as I have been able to secure. I might have got more if it had not been for that clause limiting the homesteads to women of British birth. We have a great many American-Norwegians here and, naturally, they wish their women to benefit also.

GEO. P. SAMPSON.

Hiawatha.

[Note.—Mr. Sampson was successful in obtaining forty-four men's signatures. It it to be regretted the American-Norwegian would not help a measure because he thought he was not likely to profit from that measure himself. Personal profit is not the motive that makes for the highest type of citizenship. Yet many American-Norwegians in other parts of the Canadian West are signing the petition.

Every child who is ten years of age or under when brought into Canada is, I believe, regarded as Canadian born and no naturalization papers are ever necessary. So that many and many a woman literally not British born will be on exactly the same plane as the actual "British born" woman. Beside, let me repeat, it may be that the Dominion government will grant the homestead right to all women as to all men.

Mrs. Wright, of Gainsboro, is in with an excellent score—80 men and 59 women's names stand to her credit. Some other petitions well-filled have already come to hand also, but the name of the canvasser was not attached.

Dear Isobel:—I have read with much interest your address before the National Council of Women at Fort William, on the Right of Women to Canadian Homesteads. If I were 18 I would have more interest I think. But I have a daughter nearly 15. We came from Scotland fourteen and one-half years ago. My husband is living here too.

If there is anything I can do I would like to hear of it. I thoroughly sympathize with your views.

ISABELLA M. GIBSON.

South Vancouver, August 8th, 1911.

Dear Isobel:—Kindly send me one of the petitions "Homesteads for Women," as I hope to get some signatures.

MRS. JAMES WELSH.

Welshleigh, Kinistino, Sask.

Dear Isobel:—Will you send me one of your petitions for Homesteads for Women.

MRS. D. KENNEDY.

Pollux, Alta.

Mr. W. H. McMaster, of Indian Head, writes to advise us of his experiences in canvassing for names for our homestead petition. Evidently he has not met with unvarying success, for he reports many refusals on the part of the bachelors, who, he says, refused to sign because "if young women were given the right to homestead they would take advantage of it and thereby become so independent that the bachelors would have no chance to marry them," but by keeping them (the women) in subjection by disallowing all property rights, and by "keeping them down" generally, those women would be glad to marry the Indian Head bachelors; and because of this selfish but long-sighted scheme of theirs Mr. McMaster very properly advises eligible young women to beware of men who even in

the halcyon days of courtship (or is courting too frivolous and joyous?) won't consent to the woman owning any property, though had for nothing from the government. Truly, Mr. McMaster, it would appear, has cause to sound a note of warning. Evidently those bachelors of Mr. McMaster's had not been under the influence of Tennyson's "North Country Farmer" who quite judiciously recommended his son "not to marry for money, but—go where money is."

The average young man does not consider a woman less eligible matrimonially because of owning one-half section of land. It is perhaps only kind to notify the gentlemen in question that Mr. McMaster intends "not to expose them yet," but will "give them another chance." We will then look forward quite hopefully to those bachelors taking prompt advantage of this "other chance."

WEDDED BLISS

By Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman

"Oh, come and be my mate!" said the Eagle to the Hen;
"I love to soar, but then
I want my mate to rest
Forever in the nest!"
Said the Hen, "I cannot fly,
I have no wish to try,
But I joy to see my mate careering through
the sky!"
They wed, and cried, "Ah, this is Love,
my own!"
And the Hen sat, the Eagle soared, alone.

"Oh, come and be my mate!" said the Lion to the Sheep;
"My love for you is deep!
I slay, a Lion should,
But you are mild and good!"
Said the Sheep, "I do not ill—
Could not, had I the will—
But I joy to see my mate pursue, devour
and kill."
They wed, and cried, "Ah, this is Love,
my own!"
And the Sheep browsed, the Lion prowled,
alone.

"Oh, come and be my mate!" said the Salmon to the Clam;
"You are not wise, but I am.
I know sea and stream as well,
You know nothing but your shell."
Said the Clam, "I'm slow of motion,
But my love is all devotion.
And I joy to have my mate traverse lake
and stream and ocean!"
They wed, and cried, "Ah, this is Love,
my own!"
And the Clam sucked, the Salmon swam,
alone.

HYGIENE FOR BABY

The hot days of August are exceptionally trying to young babies, making them very irritable and cross.

Owing to their incessant motion when awake young children get themselves into a great state of heat, and feeling very uncomfortable become unaccountably peevish. The result of the children's peevishness is to create a corresponding crossness and peevishness in the mothers or nurses, and the little ones, being weaker, are punished for what they do not know how to help, and which could be avoided entirely by a little attention on the mother's or nurse's part.

No child should be allowed out in the hot sun in the middle of the day when the sun is hottest. The earth itself is hot and the little bodies are so close to it and the little faces too. It is much worse for a child to breathe the hot and dusty air three or four feet nearer the ground than does the adult.

A child would very soon acquire the lying-down-for-a-couple-of-hours habit if the mother was firm for a few days. At this time of the day the strength of everybody declines from the morning freshness, and remains below normal for a few hours at afternoon and then begins to revive again towards five o'clock. If this is

taken into consideration baby's fretfulness is easily accounted for and the remedy is close at hand. The mother, too, would derive incalculable benefit from an afternoon daily rest. A clever physician at a lunch the other day said to me "What you women want is rest. If every woman would lie down for an hour and a half every afternoon we would very soon be without nerves in this land"—"Loosen all clothing and lie flat upon the back and rest with closed eyes even though you do not sleep," said the doctor. "Keep it up as a sacred duty in the interest of the household and watch the remarkable results." If a mother could only be convinced that it is in the interest of the family for her to do this, she would very soon see her way to finding time for the daily rest. Nothing that affects the mother can help reacting upon the child. It may react in a benefit or it may react in an evil to the child, but, it is bound to react. Which way shall you have it?

Sponge off, not bathe, the child then immediately after the noon meal; partially undress it and put it to rest in a cool, well-ventilated, dark room, covered very lightly if at all. The quiet rest in the shaded room after the forenoon hours spent out doors in the hot glare of a blinding sun will be particularly soothing and refreshing to the over-tired child. Of course, infants will not be so exposed, but the same treatment will be necessary and helpful for them also.

WILLOW PATTERN STORY

Who doesn't know or hasn't seen the blue and white willow pattern old china, the most sought after of all the china antiquities? Not so well known or familiar, however, is the love legend attached to the blue and white doves winging their flight across the rustic bridge that spans the white China river flowing between two blue China hills that recur at regular intervals round the circumference of the dish and which forms so conspicuous a feature of the ancient pattern, linked as it is to our earliest associations of hallowed heirlooms handed down to us from revered ancestors.

The love legend is, we almost say "of course," Chinese, for next to the Japanese the Chinese is the most artistic and fanciful of all creation in his love-legends, notwithstanding his commonly accepted and renegade attitude of possessing several wives and making a specialty of kicking his mother should he pass her in the street; not in any mood of hatred, however, or intent to injure, but merely as an evidence of his own manly superiority.

The legend of the two doves is then clearly Chinese, because the first willow plate came from China, and runs as follows: A beautiful Chinese girl named Kong-Shee loved her father's secretary, Chang, who was poor. Because her father wanted her to marry a rich man and she wouldn't, he sent her to live in a little house at the end of the garden. Outside Kong-Shee's window grew a willow tree and just beyond it a fruit tree, and poor little Kong-Shee sat mournfully watching it all day long.

One day when she was most unhappy Chang found a cocoanut shell to which he attached a sail. In it he placed a letter asking his sweetheart to fly with him. The sail sped across the lake where Kong-Shee sat watching. She read the letter and promised to go if he would summon courage enough to come for her. He went boldly up to the house and took her over the bridge that led from the garden. When they were half-way across her father saw them and gave the alarm. The lovers escaped to a little house across the lake where they lived happily until the rich man who was refused for the poor Chang, found out their lovely retreat and set fire to the little dwelling in which the faithful lovers both perished, and the winging doves are supposed to represent the pure and harmless souls of Kong-Shee and Chang, taking their final flight to those blessed regions that are the hope and anchor alike of the heathen and the Christian in whatever land humanity is founed.

TWO MOMENTS

Djuna Chappell Barnes

Oh, when you left with angry words
I heard the whir of wings,
And flocks of black and evil birds
Went by like mocking things.

But when you turned, and cried to me,
"Forgive, I love thee, dear!"
There came a sudden melody,
Of doves that hovered near!

—Scrap Book.

OLD-FASHIONED JOYS

Give me the old-fashioned picnic again—
give me the kind that our Sunday school had;
Give me my years, which were nine then or ten; give me that old crowd of good boys and bad;
Give me the tablecloth, ample and white, spread on the ant hill, while ants o'er the ham
Traveled in caravans, romped with delight, stuck in the butter and mired in the jam;
Give me that time of our heart-swelling lives; give me the rambles through bushes and trees.
Some got the ivy and some had the hives; some found stray hornets and some started bees;
Give me the rashes and swellings that rose over expanses of red, smarting skin;
Give me the itching of fingers and toes that burned like the mischief and smarted like sin;
Give me the crabs that delighted to get gripped to our toes as we forded the creek.
Give me the poultices, mushy and wet, in which we lay for the following week;
Give me the lad with the fishing hook barb fast in his thumb, and his ear-splitting yell;
Give me the miss in the holiday garb, who slipped from the bank with a loud shriek and fell;
Give us the boy who fell out of the swing and plowed up the turf with his chin and his nose;
Give us the youngster who fell in the spring and hid in the bush till we dried out his clothes;
Give us the prim and the bright ribboned old maid, across whom the boy with the bare feet and cap
Reached for the dish with the peach marmalade, then let it slip and drop plump in her lap;
Give me the crowd of us, poisoned and stung, bruised, cut, disfigured, scarred, swollen and wet
Starting for home when the twilight bells rung, boldly proclaiming the best picnic yet;
Give us the old lumber wagons that rolled, rumbled and squeaked with their two score and ten
Of youngsters, bough-laden, dirt-grimed, and glad-souled—give us the old fashioned picnic again.

—J. W. Foley.

"SHE"—A SKETCH FROM LIFE

(The following lines were written by the husband of a suffragette in his sick room):

I asked her husband, chaffingly,
"Who darns your socks?" He answered,
"She."
"But she's a suffragette," I said.
"She darns the better," answered he;
"What they do they do thoroughly;
And so does She."

He took me to his nursery,
And showed the twins and other three.
"Whoever puts you all to bed?"
I asked the eldest, laughingly.
"Why, mother does; but Bob and me
Can help, you see."

And later, when She gave me tea,
The secret was revealed to me:
"And what about yourself?" I said.
"The Suffragette vocabulary
Has no such words as Self and Me,"
Responded She.

—Votes for Women.

THE STORY OF KHAKI

Khaki, the olive-colored canvas cloth worn by soldiers in hot climates, owes its present use to a lucky accident, as is the case with many inventions. This cotton stuff has been worn in India by British troops for many years. Its tint was a greenish brown, but it always faded when it was washed with soap.

A business man from Manchester, while traveling in India, chanced to enter into conversation with an English officer, who remarked carelessly that the first manufacturer who could produce a cotton drill that would not fade would make his fortune.

The young Englishman never forgot this hint. He came home, found a skillful dyer, and with him began the search of an olive dye which, when used on cotton cloth, would not yield to soap or soda. They spent years in these experiments, all of which proved fruitless.

One day they found among several scraps of dyed cloth one which retained its color under the most severe tests. The puzzling fact was that it had been cut from the same piece of cloth and sub-

ject to the same process as the other scraps, all of which faded. The two experimenters were greatly perplexed, and for months tried in vain to solve the riddle. The one little fragment of khaki was the only one which kept its color against all attacks.

By chance one day they found that the dye in which this scrap had been dipped had remained for a time in a metal dish of peculiar kind. The secret was found. The metal of the dish in combination with the chemicals of the dye, had furnished the one thing needful. They tried the experiment with other pieces. The dye held, and their fortunes were made.

HOUSEHOLD

To remove callous on the hands or elbows, soak every night in hot water and borax for ten minutes. Then dry and rub with a good cold cream.

Dusty Plumes.—Give dusty plumes an alcohol bath. Shake well over the top of a hot stove being very careful not to let the plumes touch the hot stove or they will shrivel and burn instantly. Hanging a plumed hat where a strong hot draught from the furnace blows straight upon it is a splendid, safe and easy way of drying and at the same time curling plumes.

Chocolate Pudding.—To one quart milk add cup sugar and yolks of 5 eggs. Heat in double boiler, add 2 teaspoons corn-starch dissolved in milk and 4 tablespoons of grated chocolate and flavor with vanilla or cinnamon. Beat until smooth, turn into buttered baking dish and bake thirty minutes. Cover with a meringue made of two tablespoons powdered sugar and the whites of five eggs. Brown in the oven and serve cold.

Always heat the knife before cutting warm cake or bread.

ANOTHER TRY

(By Adelbert F. Caldwell)

If you don't succeed at first, boys,
Don't sit down in the shade and sigh,
Roll up your sleeves and go at it again,
Give it another try.

Never give up when a thing's begun.
"I've failed!" is the coward's cry.
Again set your face to the task, boys,
Give it another try.

It may be you haven't the best way found,
(It's somehow escaped your eye),
To accomplish the work as you should,
boys—

So give it another try.

Off at your elbow I'm sure, boys,
Success is a standing by,
Ready to crown your efforts,—if
You give it another try.
—S. S. Visitor.

THE PRISONER

You have a little prisoner;
He's nimble, sharp and clever.
He's sure to get away from you,
Unless you watch him ever.

And when he once gets out, he makes
More trouble in an hour,
Than you can stop in many a day,
Working with all your power.

He sets your playmates by the ears,
He says what isn't so,
And uses many ugly words
Not good for you to know.

Quick, fasten tight the ivory gates,
And claim him while he's young!
For this same dangerous prisoner
Is just your little tongue.

MIRANDY ON THE THEFT OF HUSBANDS

By Dorothy Dix

"Last night," remarked Mirandy, "Sis Becky, who is a fat lady what resembles a mearandin' feeder bed, an' whut has three chins dat trembles lak a bowl full of jelly when she is mournful, comes to my house to tell me her troubles, and to ax my advice.

"Sis Mirandy," says she, "'Ise a wanderin' through de low grounds of trials and tribulations, for dat outdacious hussy, Maud Gwendolyn, wid her straight front figure an' her jay bird heel shoes, is done stole my po', onsuspicious husband."

"Huh," spon's I, 'she's jest took him, is she?"

"Dat she did," says Sis Becky; 'she jest stole him away, an, whut I wants to know is whedder I shall have de law on her or not, or go to her an' ax her please, mam, to give me back my husband which she has done tooken."

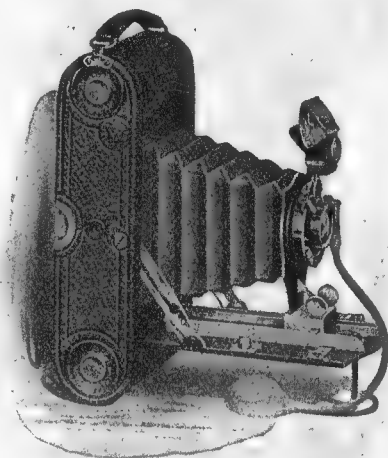
"Well, Sis Becky," spon's I, 'I ain't a handin' out no advice on dat subject, becaze I has done took notice dat dem whut mixes up in married folks' quarrels, mos' generally finds out dat when de fight is over, dat bof de husband an' de wife is sittin' on deir chest, an' a-batterin' dem in de ribs.

"Nawn, Sis Becky," I goes on, 'I ain't a gwine to make a enemy of you an' Brer Si by handin' out any advice on a subject which ain't none of my business, but I will say dis—dat husbands would have to be a lot sca'cer article, and a lot more valuable dan dey is now befo' I'd demean myself by gwine to any lady, an' ax her to kindly return to me a perfectly worthless husband dat she done swiped off of my clothesline."

"I might do hit for a ruffled petticoat, but for a husband, never!"

"Don't you think she'd give him

Kodaks



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Write for our Illustrated Catalogue

Steele Mitchell, Limited
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back?" axed Sis Becky wid de tears runnin' down her face, an' her chins a-quiverin' wid emotion ontel hit made you feel like bustin' into tears yo'self."

"She wouldn't have a chanst to ef it was me," I spon's, 'for I wouldn't let on dat I had missed him."

"Dem women whut steals odder women's husbands sho' is wicked critters," sobs Sis Becky.—Good Housekeeping.

ERASMUS POTTER

By C. H. Martin

Erasmus Potter ran his house
On hygienic lines.
He read the **Health Review** each week
Besides the **Microbe Times**;
Till soon he knew the name of each
New germ that science found,
And also how to swat that germ
When it came sneaking round.

Erasmus Potter ate health-foods.
Both pies and cakes he'd spurn.
He boiled the water that he drank
To kill the typhoid germ.
"A man can live two hundred years,"
To friends he used to say,
"If he'll observe the rules of health,
And keep the germs at bay."

No microbe ever tackled him,
No germ e'er came his way;
But did he live two hundred years?
Ah, no—for one sad day,
While dodging germs, he failed to see
The auto, so 'tis said.
A jar, a bump, a thud, a thump!
Erasmus Potter's dead!

A BUNCH OF DANDELIONS

(Frederick Hall)

Upon my table's edge six wilted flowers,
Whose beauty only childlike hearts
can see,
Yet have I cherished them through all
the hours,
For the dear love that gathered them
for me,
The little hands that plucked each close-
cropped stem,
The little feet that toddled where they
grew,
The little voice that lisped, in offering
them:
"See, father, see; I picked them all
for you."

So thou, Great Father, when in after
years
I shall come home, to lay before Thy
feet
My gathered fruits of longing, toil and
tears,
Though they be neither full, nor rich,
nor sweet,
Yet for the love that through life's
weary day
Bade me strive on, though hard the
toil might be,
I know Thou wilt receive them, when I
say:
"Father, I garnered these on earth
for Thee."

—S. S. Times

MOONEY'S BISCUITS

ONE TIRED WOMAN AND ONE LITTLE OVEN

You have probably been there yourself—perhaps are right now.

Bright women all over Canada are getting away from this. They welcome **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** as a most acceptable substitute for their own bread and biscuits.

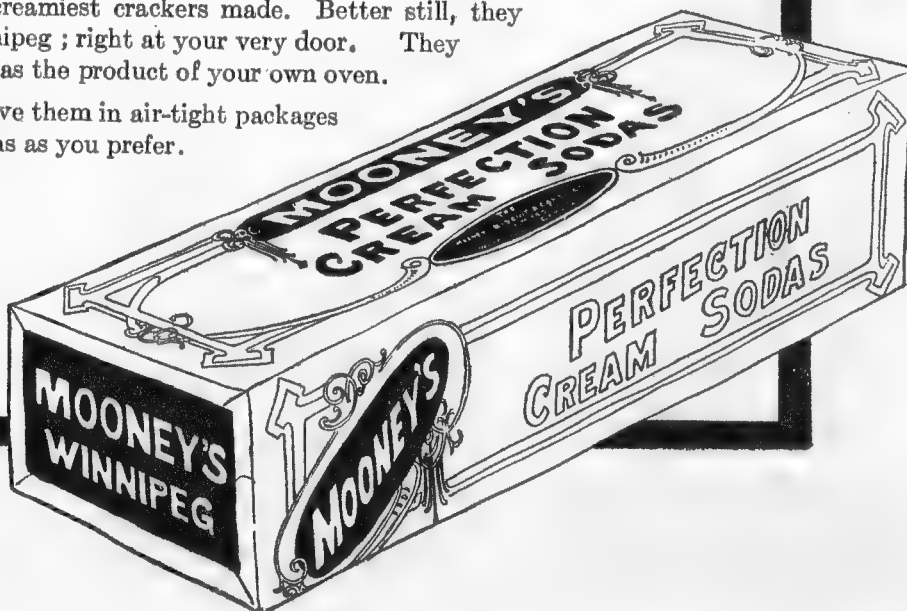
MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

are the crispest, creamiest crackers made. Better still, they are baked in Winnipeg; right at your very door. They come to you fresh as the product of your own oven.

You can have them in air-tight packages or sealed tins as you prefer.

5

**LET
MOONEY
DO IT**





PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

Plases people hard to satisfy

Ship your Grain to us.
We Pay Highest Cash
Prices and give your
consignments immedi-
ate care. Write to us.

**WESTERN CANADA
FLOUR MILLS CO.
Winnipeg**



9026.—A Very Desirable Waist Model.
Ladies' Waist with Yoke Chemisette and Yoke
Trimming, and Two Styles of Sleeve.
This attractive model may be developed for
evening or dinner or as a pretty afternoon waist.
The fullness is disposed of in tucks near the armseye,
and gathered under the belt at the waistline.
The shaped yoke trimming is very becoming.
The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and
42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of
44 inch material for the 36 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in
The Guide, all that is necessary is to send ten
cents to the Pattern Department, Grain
Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the
number of the pattern, giving bust measure
for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt
patterns, and the age when ordering patterns
for Misses or Children. It will require from
ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns
as they are supplied direct from the makers.
No new worker need be nervous or afraid to
use The Guide patterns. They are accurate
and perfectly and plainly marked. Full
directions for making are given with every
pattern you buy; also the picture of the fin-
ished garment to use as a guide.

LOOK ON THE SUNNY SIDE
Look always on the sunny side,
'Twill make us happier far,
Why should we try to find the cloud,
When brightly shines the star?

Some people only see the world
As through a smoky glass,
They go half way to meet the two,
And let the sunshine pass.
—Scrap Book.



9035.—A Simple House Dress in Semi Princess
Style.

Deep tucks over the shoulder in front and back,
give the necessary fullness to this design. The
waist gathers in easily at front and back and is
joined to four skirt gores, that with the panel
front complete the body portions of this desirable
model. The sleeves are finished at the elbow with
a neat cuff that is mounted on a straight band
cuff which in itself forms a desirable sleeve finish.
The back of the skirt portion has an inverted plait.
This design may be developed in gingham, lawn,
dimity or linen. Cloth in light weights will also
be suitable. As a house dress or a simple afternoon
gown the model will be very appropriate. The
Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and
42 inches bust measure. It requires 7½ yards of
44 inch material for the 36 inch size.



9021.—A Dainty Frock for a Little Girl.
Girl's Empire Dress with Yoke and Sleeve in One.
Effective for linen, embroidery, flouncing lawn,
dimity, nainsook or similar fabrics. The Skirt is
gathered to a deep yoke, which is cool and pretty
with its low neck and short sleeves. The Pattern is
cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2¼
yards of 36 inch material for the 4 year size.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office:
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee\$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies')50
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's)50
S. G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Club Room at
328 Hargrave St.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

MINE OWN

God's child am I; All power is mine,
All peace and plenty, too,
Possessed of all the gifts divine,
No longer will I sue.

On every hand, the good I seek
Awaits me without measure;
So I will claim, today, mine own,
And gather in my treasure.

—Selected.

MARGARET'S MESSAGE

Dear Sunshine Chicks:—Don't you think it would be nice to all go out into the hay field and just sit down for a nice long chat? There are so many ways in which the children can help me scatter cheer and gladness. First, I think it would be a good idea to form a "Smile branch of Sunshine," each member to promise a smile first thing in the morning; then we should be sure of a happy day's work. Next, to try to do everything that comes in the day's work cheerfully and without the slightest idea of drudgery. Oh, little children, how much joy and gladness you could all bestow if you would perform your tasks for Sunshine. Did I say tasks? I meant your pleasant duties for the dear father and mother. The school time can again be such a loving, helpful time. Just glory in the joy of being able to learn your lessons, to walk to school, to obey with gladness all your teacher's commands. I know a dear little chap who cannot even move his body or his hands and he is so good and patient, and you can understand how glad and grateful he would be for your chance to run to school and to go all mother's messages. The next branch of Sunshine would be the Sewing Circle for my girls. Now there are so many handkerchiefs, bandages, pads, made out of cheese cloth and cotton batting, all cheap, but the comfort they bring the sick children and also the grown up as well. The next branch would be the Toy branch for the boys. There are so many simple toys that would amuse and help the children. Now, I really think that you will put your shoulders to the wheel and help to make the Sunshine go. Next we have the Picture Book branch of Sunshine—post cards, pictures, etc., cut out of magazines. What charming books you can, and many of you have already made for me. Now, do not all speak at once, because I am sure that the ready shout from so many lusty young throats would deafen me, but one good "hurrah" and then to work to fill up every possible moment with some kindly loving deeds (gifts) so that Margaret may be able to scatter joy on many sick and lonely little hearts. Last, but not least, is the membership and collection sheet. Even a cent helps the work along, and in order to grow big, strong and powerful enough to open out all the branches of Margaret's wishes, we must have members, members, and more members everywhere. Remember, dear children, if you say "We will," you have the power to make whatever your loving heart wishes for the Sunshine. A great and united effort must be made

to place the Sunshine work on the strong-
est and surest foundation possible, and
as I believe that if we unite in the same
thought and pray at the same time an
abundance of love, joy and prosperity
will come to Sunshine and to ourselves
in the desire of helping others, I ask
you to try and hold this thought.

At twelve o'clock, no matter what work
you are doing, try to hold this thought for
five minutes: "The spirit of Wisdom is
expressed in me, and all my efforts are
crowned with success."

Hundreds of people will unite at nine
o'clock each night in holding the following
thought: "The angel of His presence
guides and guards us."

After five minutes' silence: "Ask what
ye will in My name and it shall be done
unto you."

Ask for prosperity for your family
and for Sunshine, but nothing apart from
good.

THE SIGN OF THE SMILE

We're weary of walking the highway of life;
We're fretted and flustered with worry
and strife.

Let us drop by the wayside the heavy
old load,

And rest at the inn at the turn of the
road—

Let us tarry a while

At the "Sign of the Smile."

Let us tarry a while at the "Sign of the
Smile,"

Forget all our griefs in the joys that be-
guile;

Let us pleasure the noon till it changes to
night,

Then up with our loads and we'll find they
are light—

Let us tarry a while

At the "Sign of the Smile."

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—As I see so many are
joining your Sunshine Guild, I thought
I would like to join also. I am enclosing
seven cents for a membership card and a
button. We are having quite a bit of rain
and it is very bad weather for haying.
The crops out in this country are looking
fine and are getting ripe. I will not write
a long letter this time as it is my first one.

IRENE VERNER.

Finchey, Alta.

Dear Irene:—Glad you are a help to
your sister. Hope to hear of a bumper
crop everywhere this season. I will
forward card and button.

WANTED FOR GIRLS' HOME

Potatoes, vegetables, fruit, cushions,
a few pillows, eggs, butter would be very
acceptable; in fact anything which you
don't need and which would help to
make the home comfortable.

WHEEL CHAIR

Dear Margaret:—I saw in your Sun-
shine page a while ago that you were
trying to get a wheel chair for an old
man somewhere in Alberta. Did you
get the chair yet? I should like to know
his address so I could write to him. Also
could you tell me what you know about
him, whether he is in need of clothing, and
if he can read and write or not.

A WESTERN GIRL.

Pincher, Alta.

Dear Western Girl:—We have been
unable to make up the amount for wheel
chair. One dollar and fifty cents was
sent in, but, so far, nothing more. I
would be glad if you could take up this
case and help me. Perhaps your local
paper would put in a small write up for
you. I will forward address to you.
Will pass on your letter to Isobel. I
would be glad to hear from you again.

EMERGENCY FUND

Amount previously acknowledged \$25.75
Germanicus 1.00
\$26.75

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to be-
come a member of your Sunshine Guild.
Please send membership card. I enclose
two-cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or Lameness as your poorest. These ailments cannot be prevented but they can be quickly and entirely cured if you always have on hand a bottle of the old reliable

Kendall's Spavin Cure

For about 40 years this wonderful remedy has been constantly proving its efficiency and value to horse owners everywhere. It has saved millions of dollars in horseflesh and untold time, work and worry.

The experience of Mr. Peter O'Leary of Danlston, Ont., is merely typical of thousands. He says—"I have used your Spavin Cure frequently for the last ten years and it has given me entire satisfaction."

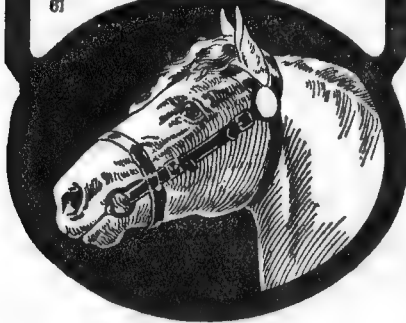
Joseph Johnson of Reid Hill, Alta., says: "I wish to recommend your Spavin Cure and also Kendall's Blisters. I cured two Bone Spavins and a curb—and although it required nine months treatment for one of the spavins, it is now permanently cured."

"I have been using your Spavin Cure for several years and, it certainly is the world's greatest liniment."

Don't take chances with your horses. Have a bottle or two of Kendall's Spavin Cure always on hand—it is a safe and reliable cure. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get our valuable Book, "Treatise on the Horse"—Free at your druggist, or write direct to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

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DEMOCRATIC POSSIBILITIES

Aurora, Ills., Aug. 26.—William Jennings Bryan, in an interview yesterday listed the men who he believes are qualified to lead the Democratic party in its next presidential campaign. First he mentioned Speaker Champ Clark and Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey. As a seeming after-thought he added that ex-Governor Folk, of Missouri, and Governor Marshall, of Indiana, are also available. "What about Governor Harmon?" he was asked. "I don't regard Mr. Harmon as available," said Mr. Bryan. "Clark and Wilson are progressive. A number of others may be put in the same class. The Tribune poll showed Marshall and Folk as having strength." When asked what effect the attitude William Randolph Hearst takes, will have on the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan said: "I would rather not discuss that in a sentence. My views will appear in the next issue of the Commoner. It looks as if Taft will be the Republican candidate, though we have not had a chance as yet to see how the rank and file of the Republican party looks upon him. Many Republicans have shown a tendency to suspend their judgment on his tariff vetoes until they see what recommendations the president makes at the next congressional session."

BIG STRIKE PROBABLE

Chicago, Ills., Aug. 26.—With Vice-President Kruttschnitt, of the Harriman lines speeding west to investigate labor conditions and with labor leaders gathering in Kansas City, the labor disputes which threaten a strike of 25,000 employees on the Union and South Pacific roads and subsidiary lines are rapidly reaching a serious stage. J. W. Kline, international president of the Blacksmiths' Union, was busy yesterday communicating with officers of unions in different parts of the country, arranging for a conference with Vice-President Kruttschnitt, to be held in a western city, possibly San Francisco, next week, at which further efforts will be made to adjust the disputes.

RIDES SAULT RAPIDS

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 27.—While more than 5,000 persons looked breathlessly on, James Pollock, a riverman of Tower, Mich., successfully shot the St. Mary river rapids this afternoon on a log. For his daring feat he received

Candidates for Federal Parliament

Manitoba

Constituency.	Conservative.	Liberal.	Independent.
Brandon	J. A. M. Aikins	A. E. Hill	
Lisgar	W. H. Sharpe	J. F. Greenway	
Dauphin	Glen Campbell	R. Cruise	
Macdonald	W. D. Staples		*J. S. Wood
Marquette	W. J. Roche	George Grierson	
Port la Prairie	Arthur Meighen	R. Patterson	
Provencher	J. A. F. Bleau	J. P. Molloy	
Selkirk	G. H. Bradbury	A. R. Bredin	W. Holowacki
Souris	Dr. Schaffner	A. M. Campbell	
Winnipeg	Alex. Haggart	J. H. Ashdown	R. A. Rigg

*Endorsed by Liberals

Saskatchewan

Constituency.	Conservative	Liberal.	Independent
MacKenzie	C. D. Livingstone	Dr. E. L. Cash	
Qu'Appelle	R. S. Lake	Levi Thompson	
Humboldt	J. H. Hearn	Dr. D. B. Neely	
Moose Jaw	S. K. Rothwell	W. E. Knowles	
Assiniboia	C. Smith	J. G. Tuiff	
Saskatoon	Donald MacLean	G. E. McCraney	N. E. Baumunk
Saltcoats	John Nixon	Thomas McNutt	
Regina	Dr. W. D. Cowan	W. M. Martin	R. Fletcher
Battleford	M. J. Howell	Albert Champagne	
Prince Albert	James McKay	W. W. Rutan	

Alberta

Constituency.	Conservative.	Liberal.	Independent.
Medicine Hat	C. A. Magrath	W. A. Buchanan	
Macleod	John Herron	D. Warnock	
Calgary	R. B. Bennett	I. S. G. Van Wart	
Red Deer	A. A. McGillivray	Dr. M. Clark	
Victoria	F. A. Morrison		
Strathcona	G. B. Campbell	J. M. Douglas	J. R. Painter
Edmonton	W. A. Griesbach	*Hon. A. C. Rutherford	

*Anti-Oliver Candidate

a purse of \$85. Seated in a canoe, with two Indian guides, Pollock was taken to the head of the rapids. Six minutes later, after being whirled about the thousands of gigantic boulders, often obscure from view, he emerged at the lower end without a scratch and was picked up by a waiting launch. He was the first man to ever go over the rapids, a mile and a half long, of his own accord, unless seated in a boat. Before he started expert Indian guides, who have shot the rapids for years, declared Pollock's feat deliberate suicide.

NEW AEROPLANE RECORD

New York, August 25.—Sailing serenely over New York's myriad water craft, its ferry boats and ocean liners, Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, arrived in New York in his aeroplane today, the first man in history to travel as far as from St. Louis to New York, by way of Chicago, in a heavier than air machine. Atwood's safe landing on Governor's Island, after flying from Nyack, N. Y., above the Hudson river through a fog which made him only dimly visible to the millions of eyes that watched him, was a notable incident in the annals of aeronautics. He not only broke the world's record covering 1,265 miles in an air line or perhaps 100 more with his detours, but he flew all the way in the same biplane and with no important mishaps. Following is a summary of the trip: Distance covered in air line 1,265 miles. Total distance including detours 1,365 miles. Started from St. Louis 8.05 a.m., August 14. Finished Governor's Island 2.38 p.m., August 25. Flying time for entire distance 28 hours and 31 minutes. Beats previous world's record by 101 miles, not crediting him with the extra 100 miles which he claims for detours.

TWENTY-SIX DEAD

Canonsburg, Pa., Aug. 26.—A moving picture film, exploding last night in the Morgan Opera House, caused a panic in the audience and a mad rush to the doors and exits, and before the theatre was empty 26 lives had been sacrificed and over 60 were injured. Immediately following the flash of the film some one shouted "Fire!" There was a rush for the exits, and in a moment there was a writhing, screaming mass of humanity, 10 feet high, in the narrow stairway leading to the entrance of the theatre. Most of the dead were smothered. In the fierce rush for the exits people were thrown from their feet and trampled upon. Others were thrown upon them, and those at the bottom of this human pile were suffocated. The victims mostly were women and children.

Reciprocity means in brief the privilege of selling all the products of Canadian farms, save wool, in the great border cities of the United States without payment of toll in the form of customs taxation for the privilege.—Weekly Sun.

PRICELESS PICTURE STOLEN

Paris, Aug. 22.—One of the most sensational robberies in years occurred at the Louvre today, when the world-famous painting, "Mona Lisa," of Leonardo da Vinci, was stolen from the wall. It was taken shortly after noon. As the officers believed that it had been taken to a photographer, little attention was paid to its absence until a hurried canvass of the galleries showed that the picture and the frame were gone. At 3 p.m. the prefect of police closed the Louvre and a thorough search was begun. "Mona Lisa" is the portrait of Madame Lisa del Giocondo. It is one of the world's famous paintings, and is held priceless. It was reported at one time that the British government offered \$5,000,000 for the work, which was refused. It is the most celebrated female portrait in the world. The most striking characteristic is the sphinx-like smile. Da Vinci's model was the wife of Francesco del Giocondo, a Florentine. She is shown seated in a low chair, on the left arm of which she is leaning.

COMMISSIONERS CENSURE G.T.P.

Prince Rupert, B. C., Aug. 22.—The board of railway commissioners here severely censured the G.T.P. here for filling up the waterway in the city without getting permission under the railway act. The board refused to grant approval on three and a half miles of road running westerly from the city, declaring there had been a flagrant violation of the law. The commission left for White Horse last night.

MILLIONS FOR MINES

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 22.—Preliminary investigations of the mineral resources of the Dominion now being made may result in the investment of millions of pounds in Canadian mines by the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., of London, England, a world-famous organization owning the principle gold mines on the Rand, as well as Diamond mines in South Africa.

CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS

Ottawa, Ont., August 24.—During the month of July there were 29,621 immigrant arrivals in Canada, 18,609 at ocean ports and 11,012 from the United States. As compared with July of last year, the increase is 17 per cent. For July last year the figures are 16,019 at ocean ports, and 9,199 American. For four months of current fiscal year arrivals at ocean ports numbered 127,925, and from United States, 54,814, making a total immigration from April to July inclusive of 182,739. Corresponding months last year gave 100,872 at ocean ports and 54,899 American; total, 155,571.

BRING HOUSE OF COMMONS

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—J. Obed Smith, assistant superintendent of immigration at London, who was here yesterday in charge of a party of British journalists,

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says he hopes to bring the entire British House of Commons on a sight seeing tour of Canada within a year. Mr. Smith would not discuss details of his plan.

DOMINION TRADE FIGURES

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Another increase of over five and a half millions in the total trade of the Dominion was registered last month. Imports and exports for the month totalled \$67,151,284, an increase of \$5,694,714, as compared with July of last year.

For the first four months of the current fiscal year, the total trade has been \$249,031,772, an increase of \$16,401,512 over the corresponding period of last year. The customs revenue for the four months has totalled \$25,425,808, an increase of a little over three million.

"ALL BOSH," SAYS TAFT

In view of the frequent assertions of the anti-reciprocity press that President Taft is trying to trap Canada into annexation, the following extract from the President's speech before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York on April 27 is of interest:—

"As between Canada and the United States the trade and the mutual benefit from the trade agreement will increase. It is amusing, and I am not sure that it has not some elements of consolation in it, to find that all the buncombe and all the exaggerated talk and misrepresentation in politics and all the political ghosts are not confined to our own country, and that there has entered into the discussion in Canada, as a reason for defeating the adoption of this contract by the Canadian Parliament, a fear that we desire to annex the Dominion; and the dreams of Americans with irresponsible imaginations, who like to talk of the starry flag floating from Panama to the Pole, are exhibited by the opponents of the Canadian treaty in Canada as the declaration of a real policy by this country, and as an announcement of our purpose to push control over our neighbor of the north. I am not an anti-Imperialist, but I have had considerable experience in the countries over which we have assumed temporary control. I do not know when that control will end, but I do know that, in respect to those countries, we have taken over heavy duties and obligations, the weight of which ought to destroy any temptation to further the acquisition of territory. The talk of annexation is bosh. Everyone knowing anything about it realizes that it is bosh."

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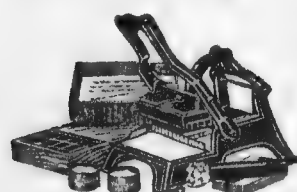
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Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will make advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

ROOT HOUSE

Subscriber, Alta.—I want to make a temporary root house in the field, for this coming winter. How should I build same, i.e., depth, ventilation, how covered, etc.? Will some subscriber please answer this question.

Prosperity and Land Values

Continued from Page 19

\$50,000,000 for the country it raised \$150,000,000 more for the protected manufacturers, so that any system of direct taxation which raises a revenue all of which goes to the country, must necessarily result in a saving of three-fourths of the burden now borne by the people. If that be so and assuming for the moment that taxation is at present equally distributed among all classes, the farmer might still bear more than his share of the burden of taxation and yet pay less than at present.

Distribution of Taxes

But we do not admit that under the taxation of land values the farmer would be called upon for more than his share of the public revenues. The value of a single acre of land in the city of Winnipeg, for instance, is equal to that of thousands of acres of farm land, and would pay an equal tax. The total assessment of the city of Winnipeg, made on May 15, 1911, was \$172,677,250, of which \$118,407,650 was in land, and \$54,269,600 on buildings, the land being assessed at its true value and the buildings at two-thirds of the value. The population of Winnipeg at the same date was estimated by the assessor at 151,958, which divided into the value of the land makes every man, woman and child in the city of Winnipeg liable on the average for taxes on land to the value of \$778. Allowing only seven persons to a half section of land, a man and his wife and four children and a hired man, a half section would thus have to be worth \$5,446 in an unimproved state to make the farmers' contribution to the taxes equal to that of the citizens of Winnipeg. Some land is worth considerably more than this figure, and much more is worth less, but it must be remembered that while the bona fide farmer would only pay taxes on the land which he had in use, for he would only hold land in use, an enormous area of unused land would become taxable whose owners now pay nothing because of their ownership of it.

Land Out of Use

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, stated in the Winnipeg theatre, June 12, 1911, that there were at present fourteen million acres of land under cultivation in the three Western provinces, while one hundred million acres altogether were held by individuals and corporations, and another one hundred and fifty million acres of land known to be suitable for agriculture remaining in the hands of the Dominion government. In addition to the fourteen million acres under cultivation there is probably an equal area used for hay and pasture or being summer-fallowed, and while the farmers of the West are using twenty-eight million acres of land, speculators are holding seventy-two millions out of use, and as this is fairly well distributed around the lands under cultivation, it has an equal unimproved value. There are many men, not farmers, who own thousands of acres of unused land, and as the country becomes settled and that land increases in value, they are making enormous profits, which will eventually be paid to them and their heirs for all time to come by the

GRAIN GROWERS

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The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

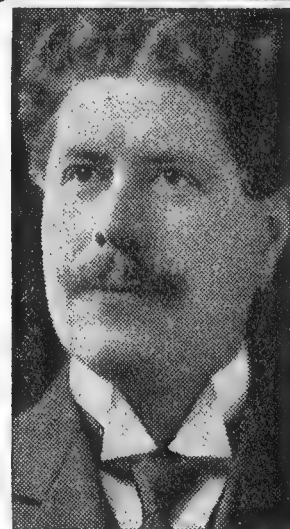
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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.



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community at large. Not one dollar is paid by these men in respect of this land or the present or future profits which they are making out of it, to the general revenues of the country, their only contribution being the duty collected on the imported manufactured articles which they use, and which may be less than that paid in the same way by a farmer working a quarter section.

The Future Hope

But under the taxation of land values all that unearned increment, that rise in the value of land, would be taken by the state for the benefit of the community which has caused it. If the speculators' eighty-six million acres is taxed at the same rate as the farmers' fourteen million acres, it is easy to see that the farmer certainly would not be over-taxed, but would be well able, when relieved of all other forms of taxation, to bear his share of the general burden. As this article is addressed principally to farmers, it is not necessary here to go at length into the effect the taxation of land values would have on industry in general, but it is not difficult to see that in this country at any rate, the prosperity of the farmer necessarily means the prosperity of every other class. Relieved of all restrictions upon trade, with no taxation upon buildings or machinery, no business tax or property tax, with the raw materials of manufactures freely imported from wherever they can be

most cheaply procured, trade of all kinds would surely progress by leaps and bounds, the production of wealth would go on unhampered, and Canada as a whole would continue to enjoy her present abounding prosperity.

MR. SIFTON IS COMING

Mr. Sifton, who has been, we believe, with the owner of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, strenuously occupied lately in the affairs of the anti-Reciprocity League, is about to speak in Ontario. It is interesting to note that the league has been publishing in the French newspapers a series of paid editorials, authorized, we believe, if not written by Mr. Sifton, and intended to lead French Catholics to vote against reciprocity. The French Catholic is told that reciprocity means annexation and that once incorporated in the United States his church will be deprived of the privileges which it now enjoys under the British flag. That is excellent from the man who forced his way into public life as the antagonist of the privileges which he now coddles. We anticipate that when he reaches Ontario he will preach by insinuation, if not openly, that reciprocity ought to be rejected in order to assure the ascendancy of Protestantism.—Weekly Sun.

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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 28, 1911)

Wheat.—Another week of intense anxiety on the part of our farmers has ended, and, unfortunately, considerable damage has been done by frost in some of the best wheat districts of Saskatchewan, while northwestern Saskatchewan (a fine oat country) has also suffered from frost. There will undoubtedly be much low grade wheat this year, but the extent of the damage cannot just at this date be ascertained. The damage to flax is also as yet unknown. In Manitoba cutting has proceeded slowly because of bad weather and about ten cars of new wheat have today passed Winnipeg, most of which have graded 1 Northern. However, there will be also much wheat in Manitoba damaged from rust. On the other hand, the crop is undoubtedly a big one. The demand for old wheat has continued good on account of diminishing stocks. Farmers at non-competitive points would do well to order their cars now as likely there will be a rapid movement from Manitoba if we should have some good weather, especially from those districts where the farmers last year had little to ship.

Oats.—Oats have moved up considerably in the last week, as stocks have diminished and cash oats become scarce. However, it is unlikely there will be a very strong movement in oats until Eastern buyers see whether or not reciprocity is going to pass, but if this keener demand comes before election day it will likely be due to Eastern interests conceding the passage of the bill, in which event they will buy before the advance in prices. The recent frost should also tend to strengthen the market in oats.

Barley.—Barley has at last awakened and moved up rapidly as a result of a speculative demand based on the probable passage of reciprocity. We think, after all, the farmers who have kept their barley home the last few months, as we advised, will find they have done wisely.

Flax.—Old flax is dull and not much in demand these days. Farmers who want to take advantage of the fancy prices for October delivery should see to it that their cars are ordered and they make arrangements for threshing at the earliest possible moment.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Procter & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.)
August 15

We have had a firm market during the past week and at time of writing are about unchanged. The decline in America has caused a quieter tone today. The market of grain on the spot is absolutely dead, owing to the general strike and the riotous state in which the city is at the present time. The millers are unable to get the wheat to their mills and are equally unable to deliver any flour, and under the circumstances many will be compelled to close. Our English harvest is getting well on toward completion and quality and condition are the best for many years. Continental markets continue to show firmness and the continent is taking a considerable proportion of the orders cargoes as they arrive at ports of call.

The Argentine and Australia still maintain their excellent promise. India.—No rain is reported from the Punjab, and the condition is decidedly bad. Shippers offer practically nothing. Russia.—Our advices from our Nicolaieff agent, who has been travelling round the Crimea and the Azov, are quite sensational, and according to him the outlook is for a crop not much, if any, more than sixty per cent. of last year. The stocks of old wheat in the country he estimates 15 to 20 per cent., but they are firmly held in strong hands. We look upon the Russian situation as likely to form a very bullish factor in the market a little later in the season. Meantime, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, there are practically no offers of new crop wheat.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Although reports of damage to the portion of the Canadian crop not yet harvested lent a firmer tone to the wheat market today, an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ cents over Saturday brought out an ample supply. The close was only

$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cents better than the previous close. Corn and oats were strong, the former advancing $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and the latter $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent. The trade conceded that some damage has been done to the late Canadian crop by the frosts which followed recent rains, but it is assumed that the damage will prove to have been to the quality of the cereal rather than the quantity. A Minot, North Dakota, private despatch declared that frost has the country hard from Canada to South Dakota, hurting all late crops. Everything is bullish except speculation, a telegram continued. A sale of 125,000 bushels of No. 2 hard winter wheat afloat was made here at $\frac{3}{4}$ cents over September. The market for futures opened nervous, opening prices ranging over half a cent. At this point December sold at the top, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, but sold off to 95 and closed at 95 $\frac{1}{4}$. Cables were higher, both from Liverpool and the continent. World's shipments were 3,400,000 bushels under those of a year ago, Russia and the Danube provinces shipping only 3,232,000 bushels last week. The domestic visible increase of 616,000 bushels was nearly 2,000,000 under the increase for the corresponding week of 1910. The corn market was strong and closed at the top. The sale of 540,000 for the spot article to the seaboard was reported, and shipping points announced 25 cargoes taken for export. With the exception of the northwest, where frosts were reported, weather in the corn belt was excellent. Oats were fairly active and the tone strong. Elevators were buyers of the near delivery and sellers of the deferred. Cash sales were 185,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 28.—General frosts over the northwest on both sides of the boundary line suggested strong action in the wheat pit, but outside of a show of strength at the opening there was very little trade and rather a heavy tone. It is being more and more demon-

strated that it is not news that the market wants but business. There has been nothing but a series of bad crop developments, yet the effect on prices has been almost nil. The manipulation in Chicago and the impregnable advantage which the possession of large concentrated stocks of wheat gives to the holders has thrown a wet blanket over speculation. For nearly a week there have been more or less frost visitations over the Canadian northwest. Beginning with last Friday night, the frosts have been especially severe, and there is no question of some damage. On this side of the line there was little wheat to be hurt, but the reports indicate some damage to corn, flax and potatoes. Outside of Minnesota, where frost is predicted in the low lands, the forecast is for warmer weather, so that the crops may escape further injury. The first heavy run of new wheat was secured today. The quality was very irregular. No. 1 Northern sold from 1 to 4 cents over September. There was a little increase in the volume of hedging sold. Millers were good buyers of choice wheat. No improvement was noted in the flour demand.

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Barley closed \$1.10 to \$1.24, or 1 to 2 cents higher. Receipts were 15 cars.

Milwaukee, Aug. 28.—No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.22; medium, \$1.16; No. 3, \$1.12 to \$1.16; No. 4, \$1.09 to \$1.14; Wisconsin \$1.09 to \$1.16.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Cattle receipts, 24,000. Market best, steady. Others weak to 10 cents lower. Beef, \$5.10 to \$5.22; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$6.40; western steers, \$4.25 to \$8.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.10 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.24 to \$6.30; calves, \$6 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—Receipts, 34,000, with market steady. Light, \$7.25 to \$7.80; mixed, \$7.05 to \$7.75; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.65; rough, \$6.90 to \$7.10; good to choice heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.65; pigs, \$4.85 to \$7.60; bulk of sales, \$7.20 to \$7.60.

Sheep.—Receipts, 30,000. Market weak to 10 cents lower. Natives, \$2.15 to \$3.70, western, \$2.50 to \$3.65; yearlings, \$2.50 to \$5.10; lambs, native, \$4 to \$6.60; western, \$4.75 to \$6.75.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Aug. 28.—Receipts at C.P.R., west end market, for the week were 700 cattle, 180 sheep, 2,115 hogs and 450 calves. Today 400 cattle, 900 sheep, 200 hogs and 200 calves. Steers sold at \$4.50 to \$5.75, cows \$4 to \$5.50, and bulls \$3 to \$4.50. Sheep sold at \$3.75 to \$4, lambs at \$4 to \$5. Hogs were higher at \$6.75 to \$7, and calves \$3 to \$10.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Aug. 28.—John Rogers & Co. state today that there was practically no alteration in the general condition of things in the Birkenhead market and Saturday's quotations remain unaltered, viz.:

States steers from 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Canadian from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 cents per pound

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

August 26

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	\$1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.02
No. 3 white oats, 5 cars	.41
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.41
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	.40
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.40
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.40
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.40
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.40
No. 2 rye, 5 cars	.86
No. 2 rye, 2 cars tough	.78
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu.	.80
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.77
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	.76
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.08
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.12
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.06
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.12
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.14
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.09
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.93
Sample barley, 1 car	1.05
Sample barley, 1 car to arrive	1.09
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.40
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu.	2.20
No. 1 flax, 48 sacks	2.40

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—		Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 23	97	96	101	
Aug. 24	97	96	101	
Aug. 25	98	97	101	
Aug. 26	99	98	102	
Aug. 28	99	98	102	
Aug. 29	98	97		
Oats—				
Aug. 23	38	38		
Aug. 24	38	38		
Aug. 25	38	38		
Aug. 26	39	39		
Aug. 28	39	39		
Aug. 29	39	39		
Flax—				
Aug. 23	199			
Aug. 24				
Aug. 25	199			
Aug. 26	200			
Aug. 28	200			
Aug. 29				

MONTREAL PRICES JUMP

Montreal, Aug. 28.—Choicest creamery butter jumped to 26 cents in the country Saturday and dealers are now asking 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents here. Cheese crossed the 13 cent mark in the country; 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ is quoted here. There is a good export demand and many think the advance indicates also the belief that reciprocity will carry. These are possibly record prices for this time of the year.

The board of trade of Morden, Man., have on display seventeen varieties of apples and eleven of crab-apples, all grown in the town and district.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from AUG. 23 to AUG. 29, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3	Ref. 4	Ref. 5	Ref. 6	Ref. 7	Ref. 8	Ref. 9	Ref. 10	Ref. 11
Aug. 23	99	98	96	90	81	76	62	..	..	..	..	..	38	36	64	56	..	..
24	99	98	96	90	81	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	37	64	56	46	220
25	100	99	99	90	81	76	63	..	..	..	..	..	38	37	65	57	48	..
26	101	100	98	92	81	76	63	..	..	..	..	..	39	38	68	59	..	..
28	101	100	98	91	81	76	63	..	..	..	..	..	39	38	68	59	..	..
29	100	99	97	89	81	76	63	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending August 26

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	880	788	536
C.N.R.	533	476	
G.T.P.	71	146	
Total last week	1,484	1,410	536
Total prev. week	2,191	1,386	1,386
Total year ago	5,086	642	811

Disposition

	Last week	Prev. week	Year ago
Exporters east	92	200	1,007
Butchers east	127	404	892
Feeders east	127	57	450
Ex'p'ters held over			258
Butchers held over	150		308
Feeders held over			188
Consumed locally	1,115	1,530	1,983

Cattle

The rather small run of cattle last week gave renewed activity to the market. Though quotations are not given higher, the market is really on a much stronger basis. Some sales were made as high as \$5.25 per cwt. but they were so few that this can hardly be given as a quotation on the bulk of best butchers. It is not probable that there will be large runs during harvest and dealers are rather inclined to favor higher prices for the next few weeks. After that what will happen remains to be seen. There does not seem to be a large number of good cattle in the country. Some of the range stuff from Alberta is showing fair class, but the proportion of really choice animals is very small. As yet there is no demand for exporters and last week the eastern demand for butcher stock was small. More feeders went east than the previous week, but not anywhere near as many as a year ago. The market for veal calves continues strong with the top at \$7.00 per cwt., and there seems no prospect of a reduction in prices.

Hogs

Although the run of hogs was larger than the previous week, prices did things that make every shipper of porkers smile. An advance of a clear forty cents was scored and best hogs are today selling at \$9.00 per cwt., with prospects favoring a further advance. Not only is the local demand good, but a couple of carloads were bid in by Vancouver purchasers and were shipped to the coast. Dealers look for strong prices at least until after harvest and threshing, and unless there are a lot more porkers in the country than anticipated, prices should hold at a high level through the winter. Farmers with

hogs that are a little light should be in no hurry to ship. Every pound means money at these prices and not a pig should come forward until he tips the scale at two hundred pounds. Anywhere from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds is the right weight. Above that or below hogs are liable to be docked unless they happen to hit market on a day when there is a very pronounced shortage. At present the spread between choice and roughs and stags has narrowed considerably.

Sheep and Lambs

There is no change in sheep and lamb prices. The market is well supplied and not exceedingly active.

Country Produce

Butter

The advance in butter prices on the eastern market has been reflected here and fancy dairy is up two cents, now selling for 22 cents per pound. No. 1 has also advanced two cents, while round lots are up a cent. Also harvesting is having some effect on the market receipts being lower than usual. This will be more pronounced as the season advances. The market seems to be in a very firm situation.

Eggs

The harvest has not as yet affected the egg market and prices remain steady with last week, best stock bringing 21 cents per dozen, subject to candling. It is very likely that the lower receipts when the harvest and threshing are at their height will inspire a small advance in prices.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices are today quotable the same as last week but, as announced last issue, an advance for milk will take effect the first of the month.

Live Poultry

There is just a fair demand for arrivals and prices remain at the same level as last week.

Hay

As yet there is no scarcity of wild hay, but dealers are of the opinion that a little later prices will show an advance. Shipments are dropping off already on account of harvest. Prices are even with last week.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton \$10.00 to \$11.00
Upland, per ton 12.00 " 13.00
Timothy, per ton 15.00 " 18.00

Best feed	Oats	37c. to 40c.
Choice dairy	Butter	25c.
Strictly fresh	Eggs	30c.
New, per bushel	Potatoes	50c. to 60c.
Chickens	Poultry	14c.
Fowl		12c.
Ducks		12c.
Geese		15c.
Turkeys		18c.

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$2.50 to \$4.50
Bulls	2.00 " 2.75
Hogs	6.00 " 6.75
Lambs	6.00 " 6.50
Sheep	5.00 " 5.50
Calves	5.00 " 5.75

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Aug. 25, was 1,668,365.40, as against 2,398,307 last week, and 1,527,900 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,048,341, last year 647,867. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	1,512.50	16,831.40
No. 1 Northern	591,297.30	546,695.40
No. 2 Northern	475,380.40	442,711.40
No. 3 Northern	201,375.00	154,442.20
No. 4	107,588.00	55,391.30
No. 5	23,650.10	17,915.20
Other grades	267,561.30	293,912.20

Stocks of Oats

No. 1 White	124,135.10	203,784.16
No. 2 White	662,896.07	2,842,793.07
No. 3 White	96,465.20	490,250.24
Mixed	4,074.22	6,385.30
Other grades	252,491.25	416,139.21

Barley	1,140,062.14	3,959,353.30
Flax	232,396.13	405,984.00
	99,834.00	16,316.00

Shipments

	1911	1910
Oats	861,393	178,100
Barley	33,688	24,823
Flax	1,832	6,000

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
America	3,808,000	3,568,000	
Russia	1,952,000	2,320,000	4,848,000
Danube	1,280,000	3,440,000	4,352,000
India	1,048,000	552,000	752,000
Argentina	1,520,000	656,000	1,376,000
Australia	1,000,000	976,000	528,000
Austria		16,000	
Chili	80,000	272,000	384,000
	10,688,000	10,800,000	14,032,000
Corn	2,917,000	1,992,000	3,837,000

Quantity of breadstuffs shipped for orders included in above last week 2,032,000; previous week, 608,000; last year, 1,540,000. Total wheat taken by continental countries last week 4,696,000, previous week, 6,264,000, last year, 8,608,000.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

Aug. 25

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	3,407,929	4,939,764	278,251
Last week	4,080,878	5,070,724	301,661
Last year	2,640,365	6,417,926	618,205

Ft. William	1,160,764	461,449	82,481
Pt. Arthur	507,601	678,612	149,914
Depot Harbor	15,362		
Meaford	37,108	7,440	
Midland, Tiffin	397,321	1,623,614	
Collingwood	1,333		
Owen Sound		6,336	24,139
Goderich	126,211	642,517	
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	15,405	329,428	
Pt. Colborne	165,161	9,231	
Kingston	87,069	73,000	4,000
Prescott	39,320	367,200	
Quebec	1,950	45,300	2,540
Montreal	741,279	416,008	15,377
Victoria Harb.	112,045	279,629	

The co-operators of Sydney Mines are now drinking tea grown on estates in Ceylon of which they may claim to be part-owners, for their society is a member of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which is now the largest tea-grower in the world. The "trade interests" of Canada, of course, consider workingmen co-operators are doing a very wrong thing in growing the tea they consume. The "legitimate" method, they insist, would be to go to a grocer, who would go to a Canadian wholesale house, which probably buys from some broker, who in turn buys from a joint stock company, which employs coolies to grow the tea. Possibly one or two other middle-men are introduced to add the charm of further variety to the process, the workingman, out of his \$1.50 or \$2.00 per day, having ample margin to pay for unnecessary distributive luxuries. It is well worth the while of other Canadian societies to consider joining the Co-operative Wholesale Society and participate in the advantages of this and many other co-operative productions.—Canadian Co-operator.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—The steamer Cassandra, which arrived in port this morning from Glasgow, brought over 60 Clydesdale horses consigned for the West. The Cassandra was not affected by the strike, and her officers report that her cargo was as large as usual.

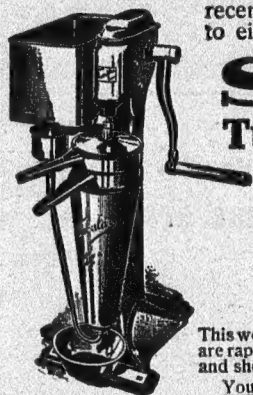
THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE.

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY AUGUST 29

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	Wk Ago	Yr Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	100 1/2	99 1/2	109 1/2	Choice export steers			5.25-5.50	Fancy dairy	22c	20c	20c
No. 2 Nor.	99 1/2	98 1/2	108 1/2	Good export steers			5.00-5.25	No. 1 dairy	20c	18c	19c
No. 3 Nor.	97	96	104	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.25	Good round lots	17c	16c	18c
No. 4	89 1/2	90 1/2		Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.40	4.25-4.40	4.40-4.35	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	81	80 1/2		Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.75	Best stock	21c	21c	23c
No. 6	76	75 1/2		Best fat cows	3.90-4.25	3.90-4.25	3.85-4.40	Potatoes (per bushel)			
Feed	63	62 1/2		Medium Cows	3.60-3.75	3.60-3.75	3.25-3.75	New crop	60c	65c	60c-75c
Cash Oats				Canners	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	2.00-2.75	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	38 1/2	38	37 1/2	Best bulls	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	
Cash Barley				Common and medium bulls	2.50-2.75	2.50-2.75	2.50-3.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	20c	20c	
No. 3		64		Best stockers and feeders	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	4.00-4.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.50	\$1.50	
Cash Flax				Light stockers	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	2.50-3.00	Live Poultry			
No. 1 N.W.		208	220	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	4.50-5.00	Chickens	12c-14c	12-14c	15c
Wheat Futures				Common to medium calves	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	3.75-4.00	Fowl	10c	10c	11c
October	98 1/2	98	104 1/2	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45		Ducks	12c	12c	14c
December	97 1/2	97	102 1/2	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$20-\$30	\$20-\$30		Geese	12c	12c	12c
May		101 1/2	107 1/2	Hogs				Turkeys	14c	14c	15c
Oats Futures				Choice hogs	\$9.00	8.40-8.60	8.25-8.50	Hay (per ton)			
October	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	Rough hogs	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.00	7.25-8.00	No. 1 Wild	\$9.00	\$9.00	\$10.50
December	39 1/2	38	38 1/2	Stags	7.00-7.25	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.50	No. 2 Wild	8.00	8.00	9.50
May			41 1/2	Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Timothy	13.00	13.00	14.50
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-7.00	No. 2 Timothy	11.00	11.00	
October		200	216	Best killing sheep	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	5.50-6.00				

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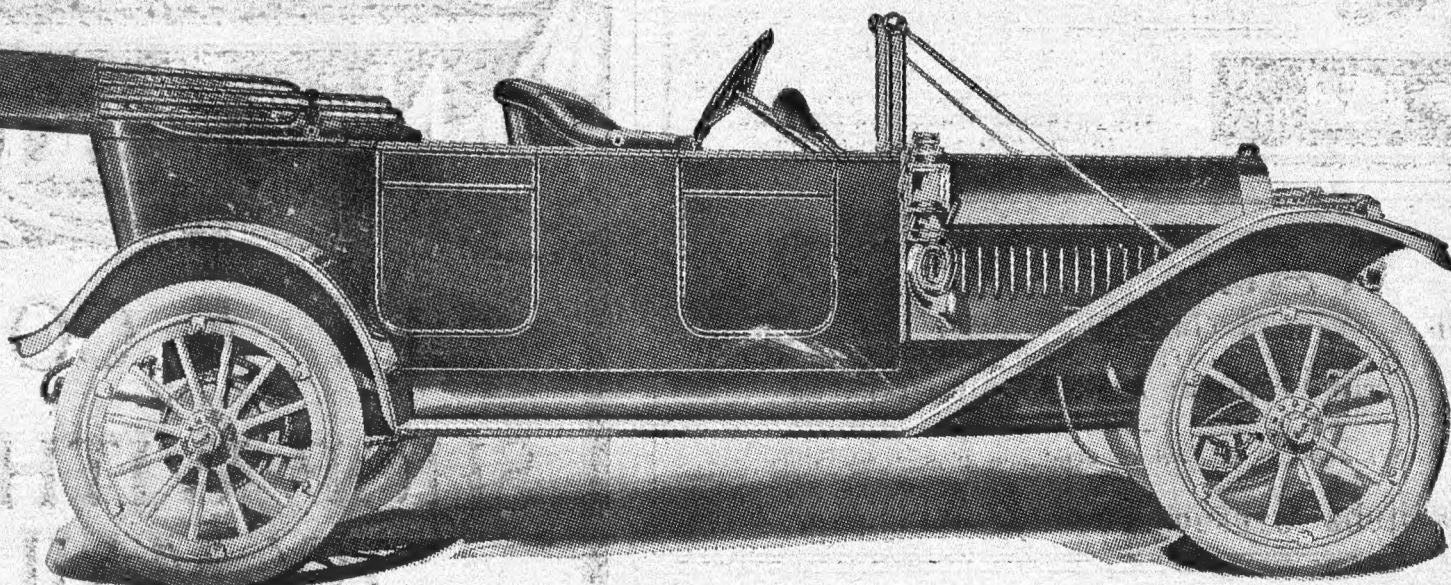
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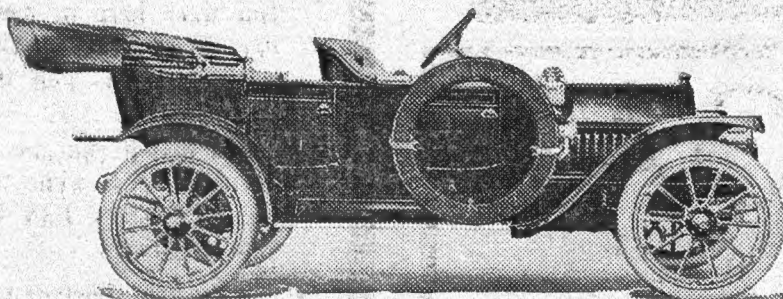
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Facilities
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They Make**

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